Bombay Gazette

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1840. 3,173.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises in Nesbit Lane, to No. 5 Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises over Mr. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 15th June 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will sail on the 20th Inst. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 15th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "HIGGINSON" 453 Tons, WM. HOGG, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her Cargo engaged, will sail on the 25th instant.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "LINTIN," 553 Tons, J. GILLMAN, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her cargo engaged will sail on the 25th instant.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 15th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship "CESTRIAN," of 381 Tons, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Commander, will sail on or before the 20th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 15th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship "CALEDONIA," of 518 Tons, Captain CAMMELL, will have quick dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MCGREGOR, BROWNRIGG AND CO.—Bombay, 15th June 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The River built Ship "CATHERINE," of 600 Tons, CHARLES SAMUEL EVANS, Commander, will sail on the 27th Instant.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 15th June, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The A. I. Ship "WILLIAM TURNER." ROALS, Commander, burden 458 Tons. Apply to

POLLEXFEN, MILNE AND CO.

Forbes' Street, 15th June 1840.

PORT WINE.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of superior old PORT WINE, now landing ex "Higginson," price Rupees 20 per dozen.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

15th June 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	"	1
Policies of Insurance	"	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	"	8
Bills of Lading	"	8
Powers of Attorney, each	"	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.—Bombay, 15th June 1840.

THIRD BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE Half Yearly Subscription to the above institution falls due at our Office on the 1st Proximo.

W. NICOL AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 15th June 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Brethren of Lodge PERSEVERANCE No. 546 of Bombay, have resolved to hold a special MASONIC FESTIVAL on Saturday Evening the 20th Instant. in honor of their Right Worshipful Master Br. JAMES BURNES K. H. proceeding to Bengal; and they call on all true and worthy Members of the Craft to attend, and unite with them, on the occasion. The Lodge will assemble precisely at 6 P. M. Brethren are requested to communicate with the Officers or Stewards of the Lodge PERSEVERANCE.

HARRY J. BARR,
Secretary to L. P.

15th June 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Deed of Trust lately executed by ESMALLJEE NOORBHOY, MAHOMED ALLY ADAMJEE, and ABDOOL ALLY ADAMJEE, trading under the name and firm of ESMALLJEE ADAMJEE for the benefit of their joint and several creditors is now lying at the office of the Trustees thereof, beneath the office of CURSETJEE COWASJEE and Company for the signature of such Creditors, and all Creditors who do not execute the said Deed before the 28th day of July next, being two months from the date thereof, will be excluded from all benefit under the same.

The Creditors of the aforesaid firm are also required to adjust their respective accounts with the Trustees to ascertain the balances due to them respectively.

All Persons indebted to the said ESMALLJEE NOORBHOY, MAHOMED ALLY ADAMJEE, and ABDOOL ALLY ADAMJEE or to the firm of ESMALLJEE ADAMJEE. are hereby required to pay their respective debts to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, JEEBBHOY DADABHOY, FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, and DINSHAW NANABHOY, to whom the same have been assigned, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1840.

જા ર. ખબર *

ખબર · ફ્રીમાલી · આપીએ · કે · જરામાલજી · જુરાજ · તથા મજરૂદ · મલી · આદમજી · તથા · અબ્દુલ · મલી · આદમજી · જેણાંમો · જરામાલજી · આદમજી · નાંમે · ધંધો · કરતાતા · તે ફેરી · થોડા · દાડા પર · તરશટ · ડીડ · અથવા · બ્રમાનત · પતર · તે દ્વારા · કિનાં · તથા · શવલા મોનાં · બાઠનારા મોનાં · બાજનેશાનું · કરી આ પેઢી છે · તે · ખરશેદજી · કાવશજી · કંમપનીની · આપીશની · ફેડલની · ફ · ઉપલા · બાણી મોનાં · તરશટી મો · ની · આપીશનો · બાઠનારા મો ની · શરી · કરવાને · શારૂં · મેલે ઉછે · માને · જે · બાઠનારા મો · તારીખ · ૨૮ મી · જુલાઇ · કે · જેટલે · આ જથી · મુદત · બાશ · બેકિની છે · તે · તારીખની · બાઠબમ ર · ફ · તરશટ · ડીડ પર · શરી · નદી · કરસે તો · તેવા · બાઠનારા મોને · તેવ · તરશટ · ડીડ પર માંએનો · લાજ · મત્તનાર · નથી *

ઉપર · લખેલી · પેઢીનાં · બાઠનારા મોને ખબીજું · ફ · જાણ ર · કરવકે · તરશટી મોની · શાશે · પો તાના · જ્યાબ · માવીને · નબી · કરે · કે · તેથી · તેણાંનું લે ણું · શ્રં · નીકલે છે · તે · માલંમ · પડી આવે * ઉપર · લખેલા · જેજે · બાણી મો · જરામાલજી · જુરાજ · તથા · મજરૂદ · મલી · આદમજી · તથા · મબ્દુલ · મલી · આદમજી · તે · મથવા · જરામાલજી · આદમજી · પેઢીને · દેવા · દેફ · તેણાંવો ફ · પોતાનાં નાણાં · ખરશેદજી · કાવશજી · તથા · જીજીબાઇ · દાદાભ ઇ · તથા · પુરાંમજી · નસરવાંનજી · તથા · દીનશા · નાંનાં ભાઈ · કે · જોણાંવોને · ફ · નાંણાં · લેવાને · લખી · આ પેલું છે · તેણાંને · તારીખ · ૨૮ મી · જુલાઈ · સ ને · ૧૮૪૦ નં · દંને · મથવા તે · બાઠબમ · યુધાવી · માપે * = તારીખ · ૧૦ મી · જુન · ૧૮૪૦

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have for Sale on Commission, several Best Hunting Saddles and Bridles complete, and Sets of Brown Carriage Harness by "Middlemore"

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., have received for Sale on Commission, the following Rifles and Guns, a first rate Rifle by Nock.. Rs. 200

A ditto ditto most completely fitted up in case, carries an ounce Ball..... Rs. 400

A Rifle in case complete by Williams..... ,, 200

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at Comatty Poorah, at 4 o'clock P. M. this day Monday the 15th Instant, an upper Roomed House with a piece of ground measuring 115 Feet in length and 40 Feet in breadth.

ON Wednesday the 17th instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will submit to Public Auction, the following goods:—An Invoice of Grocery, consisting of Currants, Pearl Barley, Chocolate Powder for making Chocolate without boiling; Genuine milk Chocolate, 1 lb. Packets of Isinglass &c. Swiss Mull. Leather HandGloves, Plated Bottle Stands, Palanquin boxes. The Remains of an Invoice of Saddlery by "*Peat*" consisting of Riding, Driving, Postilion and Dog Whips, Spurs &c. Soda and Sedlitz Powders, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. Several casks of Bass's and Alsopp's Beer, Old Tom; Madeira; Carbonell's Claret, Ripe Beer &c.

A 2 o'clock P. M. will be sold a large quantity of Sheet and Pig Lead, Sheet and Tile Copper, Iron in Bars and Rods, landed from the "*Competent*."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

TWO Superfine Scarlet Cloth Shell Jackets, 6 pairs Best White Drill Trowsers, 12 White Jean Waistcoats.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co.

FOR SALE.

NOW landing ex "*Earl of Durham*," Sparkling Champaigne of superior quality, at Rs. 40 per doz.

ALSO

A supply of Messrs. J. COCKBURN and Co's. Approved Port Wine in Quarts and Pints.

Apply to GREY and Co.

Rampart Row, 15th June 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 15th June 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to he Persian Gelph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but t is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. *to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 6th May 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public. be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy *to Govt*
Bombay Castle 10th June 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1840.

No. 395 of 1840.—Lieutenant C. Threshie, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, received charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Department at Rajcote, from Lieutenant Black, on the 23rd ultimo.

No. 396 of 1840.—Surgeon T. P. Weekes, 1st Member of the Medical Board, is allowed an extension to the 6th instant, of the leave granted to him in general order No. 232, dated 3d April last.

No. 397 of 1840.—Captain E. Whichello, assistant Commissariat General, received charge of the Commissariat Department at Poona, from Captain H. C. Teasdale, on the 2d instant.

No. 398 of 1840.—Surgeon J. Burnes, K. H. is permitted to proceed to Bengal, with leave of absence on private affairs, for six months.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 9th June 1840.

The Commander in Chief will hold a Levee at His Excellency's Quarters, on Saturday next the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Officers attending, are requested to come provided with Cards.

The following orders are confirmed:

An order by the officer commanding N. D. A. dated the 27th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Carnegie to proceed to Bhooj, and place himself under the orders of the officer commanding at that Station.

An order by the same officer, dated Ahmedabad 28th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Terrar to assume medical charge of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, from Assistant Surgeon Chatterton.

The following officers have leave of absence:

Nat. Vet. Bat.—Captain J. E. Lang, from 1st to 30th June, in extension, to proceed to the Deccan, on medical certificate.

Ditto.—Lieutenant B. H. Crockett, from 20th May to 5th June, in extension, on urgent private affairs, to remain at Bombay.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 11th June 1840.

A General Court Martial will assemble in the Mess-room of Fort George Barracks, on Monday next the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

President.

With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Marshall, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Garrison of Bombay will furnish 6 Captains and 8 Subalterns as Members, also an Interpreter.

Captain A. Woodburn of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom Lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Members, to be reported to the Adjutant General's Office on Saturday morning next.

The following officer has leave of absence:

2nd Eur. Regt.—Bt. Captain F. N. B. Tucker, from 11th June to 30th June, in extension, on medical certificate, to remain at Bombay.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 12th June 1840.

A Committee will assemble in Fort George Barracks, on Monday next the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of Recruits arrived from England in the ship *Thetis*.

President.

The Commandant of Artillery.

With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.

Members. Major A. T. Reid, 12th Regt. N. I. — Major H. Hancock, 19 Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant H. J. Woodward of the 1st European Regiment, who come in charge of the Recruits, and the Surgeon of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, will attend the Committee.

The Proceedings to be prepared agreeably to the prescribed form, and transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office, when the Committee will be considered dissolved.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army,

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 27th May, 1840.—No. 124 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank:

34th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and brevet captain Henry Moore to be captain of a company, from the 14th August 1839 vice captain and brevet major George Henry Robinson retired.

Ensign Robert Thompson to be lieutenant, vice lieutenant and brevet captain Henry Moore promoted, with rank from the 8th October 1839, vice lieutenant William Gibb removed to the 2d European regiment.

44th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign George Maurice Prendergast to be lieutenant Thomas William Hill retired, with rank from the 8th October 1839, vice lieutenant James Wemyss promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

34th N I.—Lieut. C. H. Wake, from 14th August 1839, vice lieut. and brevet captain Henry Moore promoted.

44th N. I.—Lieut. C. Wright, from 1st August 1839, vice lieut Thomas William Hill retired.

Lieutenant Edward Barry Conolly, of the 6th regiment light cavalry, is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 23th May 1840.

Lieutenant William Baker of the 9th regiment light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Surgeon Charles Mackinnon, of the medical department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Robert Napier, officiating executive engineer at Darjeeling, has leave of absence for one month, immediately after the rains shall have

commenced at that station, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Madras, on urgent private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to captain Richard Woodward of the 2d regiment native infantry, deputy assistant commissary general in General Orders, No. 223, of the 30th December, 1839, to visit Simla, on medical certificate, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

Lieutenant Samuel Richard Tickell, of the 31st regiment native infantry, assistant to the governor general's agent, South Western Frontier, was appointed, in the political department, under date the 11th instant, assistant to the resident at Catmandhoo, and commandant of the residency escort, vice ensign Hastings Young deceased.

Assistant Surgeon R. Christie was appointed, in the political department, under date the 23d March last, to the medical charge of the residency at Catamandhoo, vice assistant surgeon A. Campbell.

No. 125 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to authorize the addition of a brigadier of the 2d class to the present establishment, for the purpose of being attached to the station of Ferozepore, which is in future to be considered a brigadier's command.

J. STUART, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27th May 1840.—A shop coolie is, with the sanction of government, authorized to be entertained to assist the medical officer proceeding on the transport *Nasrat Shaw*.

The Berhampore station order of the 30th ultimo, directing a company of the 69th regiment of infantry, under the command of an European officer, to proceed to the presidency, by water, on escort duty with thug prisoners, is with the sanction of government, confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th May, 1840.—Instances having been brought to the notice of the commander-in-chief, of sepoys who were presented to the late annual invaliding committees, having been apparently retained on the strength of corps after becoming permanently unfit for the service, expressly for the purpose of allowing them to complete the period which entitles a soldier to the benefits of the pension establishment, his excellency directs the re-publication of the following general order, of date the 8th March 1816, and he calls upon commanding officers to exercise the authority with which they are hereby vested:

"A power being vested in commanding officers of corps, to discharge any sepoy whom the medical officer shall certify to be physically unfit to carry arms, and who, from the period of his service and the nature and cause of such unfitness, may have no claim to a provision on the invalid institution, the commander in chief expects that, on the present and on all future occasions, no men of the above description will be brought before the invaliding committees; at the same time, his lordship, adverting to the rules of the service, by which men who may receive injuries, or contract disorders in the execution of their duty, though they may not have served the prescribed period, are, if rendered permanently unfit for their profession, entitled to the benefits of the invalid establishment, is desirous that no men of the above description should be precluded from appearing before the medical committee. The commander in chief relies upon commanding officers for a judicious discrimination between the two cases above particularized."

The Kurnaul station order of the 12th instant, by brigadier C. W. Hamilton, directing all reports of the troops at that station to be made to colonel J. Shelton, of her majesty's 44th regiment of foot, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted, on the 4th instant, to captain E Marshall, of the invalid establishment, is altered, at his request, to visit Simla, instead of Mussoorie.

Rough rider Edward Palmer, of the 3d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, is promoted to the rank of sergeant, transferred to the town major's list, and appointed to the quarter master general's department, to fill a vacancy.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

General staff.—Major general J. W. Fast, appointed to the command of the Saugor division, from 2d May to 15th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, and enable him to join.

15th regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. M. Loveday, from 9th June to 9th August, in extension, to appear before the examiners of the college of Fort William.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, K. C. B., COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters: Bangalore, 29th May, 1840.

Appointment cancelled.—Captain A Harrison to officiate Deputy Judge Advocate General to the General Courts Martial ordered by G. O. C. C. 2d and 11th May 1840 to assemble at Mangalore and Cannanore respectively, and the Officer Commanding the Mysore Division will nominate Officers to Officiate as Deputies Judge Advocate General to those Courts.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort St. George, 30th May, 1840.

With reference to para. 4, G. O. C. C. 21st September 183[illegible] Officers are directed to forward Transcript[illegible]ters to the Quarter Master General of the Army in the same manner as ordered for the Adjutant General.

Leave cancelled.—Granted to Major A. W. Lawrence of the 7th Light Cavalry in G. O. C. C, of the 29th Instant, in compliance with his request.

The G. O. C. C. of the 26th Instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Middlemass, appointed to the Medical charge of the Detachment of the 24th Regiment and Details at Malacca, to do duty with the 12th Regiment N. I. is cancelled.

Appointment.—Surgeon G. W. Scheniman of the 37th Regiment N. I. a Member of the Committee ordered to assemble at Palaveram for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the Recruits of the 12th Regiment N. I. vice Middlemass relieved from that duty.

1*st June* 1840.

Removals.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Sandys from the 7th to the 8th Light Cavalry and Lieutenant Col. A. Kerr from the latter to the former Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Herbert, C. B. from the 2d to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

The period of suspension awarded by the Sentence of a General Court Martial to Lieutenant H. R. H. Steel of the 1st Madras European Regiment, expiring on the 14th Instant, that Officer will return to his duty from the following day.

Lieut. G. B. Stevens of the 21st Regiment, is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at the Presidency until further orders.

Lieutenant R. P. K. Watt, 43d Regiment, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Berhampore, and it appearing from the Report that he has made very creditable progress, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief authorize his receiving the usual Moonshee allowance.

Removal.—Assistant Surgeon E. S. Tribe from doing duty at the General Hospital, to do duty with H. M. 55th Regiment.

Leave of absence from Corps and Stations.—Lieut. T. Thompson, 34th L. I., from the 28th May to the 28th November 1840—Presidency, on s. c.

Lieut. J. C. McCaskill, 51st Regt. N. I., from the 16th May to the 30th September 1840—Western Coast, on s. c.

Lieut. S. Gompertz, 6th Regiment N. I., from the 6th May to the 10th June 1840—Poonee, on s. c.

Lieut. W. R. Studdy, 15th Regiment N. I., from the 12th May 1840—Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe, on s. c.

Ensign J. Hay, 3d L. I., from the 10th June to 10th October 1840—Vizagapatam.

Assistant Surgeon O. Palmer, Medical Establishment, from the 1st May to the 31st July 1840—Cannanore, on s. c.

BOMBAY.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

We learn from Calcutta that letters have been received by the Governor General from Admiral Elliott up to the end of March. The Admiral who was then at the Cape, had received private intelligence of his appointment to the China fleet, and was prepared to start on the expedition, the moment he received official notification.—*Times, June* 10.

Amongst the difficulties which the Government of Bombay have to encounter in their preparation for forwarding the Calcutta Dak during the monsoon, of which we gave a pretty full account in our last, is a very formidable one arising from the desire of the natives to appropriate the iron work of the Bridges, which is to them temptation quite sufficient to occasion the destruction of the most valuable and expensive structures, provided a few bolts, stays, or clamps, may thereby be obtained. We have just heard that Government have already received intimation of the destruction of one of their new dak route-bridges, the villagers near Nagpore having set fire to the wooden work and ropes, and burnt them to ashes for the sake of the iron, of which they were thus enabled summarily to possess themselves; and there seem to be doubts whether it can, in time for the ensuing rains, be adequately repaired.—*Ibid.*

We have heard that a Court Martial is about to be assembled at Bombay to investigate the conduct of an Officer who held the appointment of Adjutant, or 2nd in command of the Detachment of Recruits arrived from England by the Ship *Inglis*.—*Ibid.*

The *Crown*, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, reports having spoke the *Sesostris* Steamer off the Cape 80 days out; it was blowing a gale of wind, and she was under sail and steam. The Captain of the *Crown* says she is one of the fastest vessels he has ever met with.

The *Barbara* was also spoken off the port on Sunday night.—*Ibid.*

There was much excitement yesterday in this city, in consequence of a signal having been hoisted at the Light House, that the Mail had arrived. It appears that when the *Mary Mitcheson* made the signals from Aden, the question was put, "have you the mail on board?" which was answered in the affirmative, from the Captain supposing that the mail from Aden was meant. For some time it was generally believed that the Overland Mail had arrived; until the explanation took place.

It appears that the *Zenobia* had rather a long passage to Aden, as letters have been received from some of her passengers dated at Aden on the 13th of May. It was thought that she could not arrive at Suez before the 23rd. The Overland Mail was therefore expected to arrive about the 1st of June at Aden, where there was a sailing Vessel the *Circassian* waiting to receive it.

The *Mary Mitcheson* took nearly 19 days on her voyage, yet it is hoped that the Steam boat or sailing vessel with the mail will arrive in a shorter time, as the Monsoon is now considered favorable to the passage from the Red Sea to this port.—*Courier, June* 13.

From the *Cape of Good Hope* Shipping List of the 31st of March we learn that, H. M. S. *Melville* Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas, on board of which Admiral Elliot's flag was hoisted was at anchor in Simon's bay,—and the date of her departure not fixed. H. M. S. *Terror* and *Erebus* were also there, but expected to sail on the 1st of April on an exploring expedition to the South Pole.

We have received Cape Town Journals to the 28th March, from which we have made various extracts. An account is therein given of the state of Port Natal. A letter of the Captain of the *Hope* Steamer, giving most explicit details of the loss of that vessel, the utility of which to the Colony had been very great, will be inserted in our next.—*Ibid.*

It may be satisfactory to the Readers of the *Bombay Courier*, to learn that there are now in this city very many persons most thoroughly persuaded of the impropriety of any Judge of the Supreme Court having any other Office, place, or Employment, than those specially designated for him by the Charter of that Court.

It is currently rumoured that we shall ere long hear of some remarkable facts connected with this important point of Constitutional doctrine.—*Ibid.*

The practice of dispatching European recruits from the Presidency, during the hot season, to join their Regiments at Poonah, we think very exceptionable and even reprehensible. Recruits, are often landed from the vessel which has conveyed them here, sometimes at Bombay and sometimes at Panwell, and they are, in either case, often sent off as expeditiously as possible, to join their regiments, at the most inclement season of the year; and as they are totally destitute of every article necessary for a march, the general consequence is, that a good many are cut off by cholera and the remainder are so disabled or affected by distempers of one sort or another, which they have contracted on the march, as scarcely to be fit for drill for some time after joining their corps. We see great imprudence in marching a body of recruits without bedding, with bad shoes, and otherwise unprovided for; and it would be much better to let them remain at Bombay until they got supplied with such necessaries as are required on the march, all which might be got with the greatest ease and expedition. Another more cogent reason against marching recruits at the latter end of the hot season is the want of good water. About this time, the tanks are nearly dry, and as the men are raw and inexperienced, they are always likely to do themselves injury by drinking bad water. A long march just after coming off shipboard is moreover a most crippling affair for a batch of recruits. Any one who has ever met a string of them coming waddling along, some with their shoes in their hands, and others as if they had got peas, not boiled in them, will readily assent to the propriety of giving them the benefit of a month in barracks with the usual drill, after landing, ere dispatching them on a long march. The Government has always manifested a reluctance to march properly seasoned Regiments during the hot season, and surely this rule if applicable to troops of this description, must be particularly so towards recruits. The sudden alteration of diet, combined with exposure to a severe heat and the liability to indulge in water of an insalubrious quality, after being so long kept to a regular allowance aboard of ship, must, necessarily and naturally, be inductive of distemper on the constitution. This subject is worthy of serious attention.—*Herald, June* 12.

The accounts received, both by the *Gazette* and *Courier*, relative to the defeat of a body of sepoys and the murder of Lieutenant Clarke by a large band of Beloches, said to amount to two thousand, is a very unfortunate catastrophe. It is unfortunate in two respects. First; the Beloches will magnify their success into a wonderous victory, the fugitives and the slain will be augmented to double the number, by every twentieth mile, so that by the time the tidings are carried to the Russian Camp at Khiva, this petty banditti affair will be swollen, into an important victory. Presumption will thus be heightened, and the terror of our name and arms will be somewhat diminished. Persia will listen to the exaggerated tale, and the Shah and all his courtiers will give vent to sundry oaths upon the beards of their fathers and grandfathers; figurative ashes will be strewn upon our heads, and even this paltry affair might so operate as to make both Persian, Russian and Usbeck work for our disadvantage, though unconsciously and unwittingly more thoroughly working out their own.

Secondly:—This small disaster will tend to rise the Beloche in the estimation of the sepoy, who will be apt to give him credit for much more fortitude and ferocity than he actually possesses, and his own courage will be depressed in the same ratio as he is inclined to depict to his fancy, the terrific bearing of his enemy. After the troops returned from the last campaign, we were tempted to enquire rather particularly as to the conduct and spirit, of the sepoys, when in conflict with the Beloches and Affghans, and were uniformly told that without European troops every thing would have gone on and terminated most disastrously. We have been told that the sepoys entertained a most perfect dread of the Affghans, and that even the common Camel-wallas employed in the camp were to them objects of apprehension. Capt. Outram in one part of his clever narrative says that he was pursuing some fugitives with a body of cavalry, when the former turned about, discharged a volley, and sent the whole of his party to the right about. The Captain congratulates himself upon the enemy being likewise terrified to no small degree, so much so, that they never turned round to look at the effect of their volley, which gave the fugitives heart to rally and renew the chase. Instances of this dastardly description demand severe punishment, for no soldier should be allowed to turn his back upon the enemy, without the order of his commander, on pain of the highest penalty. The writer in the *Courier* assert that the soldiers abandoned their posts, and in their hurried flight even threw away their arms and accoutrements in order to lighten and accelerate their speed. This, if true, is gross cowardice, and we hope that care will be taken to discover the poltroons and degrade them by some ignominious punishment. We must by no means allow such vile unsoldierly habits as abandoning a post, however untenable, without an order, or throwing down arms and accoutrements for the sake of flying celerity, to obtain the slightest degree of forbearance or by-passing. Such acts, so unworthy of the soldier under our pay and discipline, derogate in no small degree from the honor of the whole British army, and our fame or more properly speaking our oriental fame, will be greatly and heinously sullied, if strict disciplinary severity be not used to check such a fugacious propensity. Surely it is time to check it, now that the Russians are at our door. Will men, well armed and trained in all the evolutions of the military art, maintain a post against a battery of scientific Russian Artillery when they are unable to keep one against the arrows and matchlocks of a few predatory timid Beloches? In short, severe remedies must be adopted, and the doctrine sternly inculcated with all the terrors of military law, that a soldier may be killed at his post, but that *without an order he cannot leave it.*

Roman sentinels have preferred being engulfed by an earthquake, rather than quit their posts, and something of this *animus* must be infused into the sepoys. They must be taught to employ in Affghanistan the same courage and determination which they have shewn on the plains of Hindoostan, and though the enemy be new and uncouth, and invested with imaginary strength and terror, they must be taught to hold their ground with stout and unflinching hearts, and never to retreat but by the order of the commander.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS,—*Saturday, June, 13th*, 1840.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been on the whole but little business done during the week, it having been occupied chiefly in warehousing the Cotton.—Purchases of Surat & Broach have been made at Rs. 100 to 103 & of Oomrawutty at Rs. 92 to 96 but nothing of consequence will be done till the arrival of the Overland Mail now daily expected.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER ALLSOPP'S.—A sale has taken place at Rs. 40 per Hhd.

METALS.—The sales during the week are the following.

IRON SHEET	200 Cwt. sold at	Rs. 8 8	per Cwt.
Do. BAR (*English*)	90 Tons sold at	Rs. 40 0	per Cdy.
Do. NAIL ROD (*Round*)	50 Cdys. sold at	Rs. 41 0	per do.
COPPER SHEATHING	300 Cwt. sold at	Rs. 58 8	per do.
Do. BRAZIER	150 Cwt. sold at	Rs. 58 12	per do.

PIECE GOODS.—The transactions of the week are as under.

			Rs.	A.	P.
1000	Piece	White Long Cloth, No. 66 and 72 ... per piece	7	12	0
400	do	Do. ... do. ... ,,	7	0	0
200	do	Grey Jacconots ... ,,	2	12	0
200	do	Do. ... do. ... ,,	2	10	0
1500	do	White ... do. No. 1 at 3 ... ,,	2	4	0
200	do	White Mulls No. 8 at 20			
200	do	Book Muslin	Rs.		
160	do	Striped Mulls 12 yds ...	3900	0	0
260	Dozens	White Handkerchiefs ...			
300	Pieces	Gown Prints ... per piece	7	0	0
20	do	Bleached Mulls No. 8			
20	do	Do ... do ... ,, 12 ... ,,	5	14	0
60	do	Do ... do ... ,, 10			
200	do	Check Dorias ... ,,	3	9	0
2	Cases	Turkey Red Prints ... ,,	14	0	0
2	Blue	Prints ... ,,	8	2	0
3	Gown	do. ... ,,	6	2	0
3	Do.	do. ... ,,	6	0	0
1	Do.	Spotted Dorias ... ,,	5	0	0
1	Bale	Grey Shirting 70 yds ... ,,	9	11	0
30	Do.	Yarn No. 30 ... per lbs.	0	8	3
		,, 40 ... ,,	0	9	0
250	Gross	Quart Bottle ... per doz.	1	14	0
1080	Doz.	do ... ,,	2	0	0

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.—We have no alteration to notice, no transactions having been reported during the week.

FREIGHTS.

Are looking down consequent upon the increased supply of Tonnage that has taken place during the week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY MAXIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. When any service of danger is to be performed, always send a junior officer. Why should such fellows be spared? But if he succeeds be sure take all the credit to yourself.

2. It is impossible that you can admit that any individual under your command is possessed of one single idea; and in opposition to your opinions they must not believe even the most evident perception of their own senses.

3. Never advance an intelligent officer. Any chuckle-headed fellow will do just as well to execute your orders; and every officer who has an iota of knowledge above the common run you must consider your personal enemy.

4. In distributing justice always lean to the strongest side. Thus when a dispute happens between a Field Officer and Subaltern, or even Capt. always decide in favour of the former.

5. Never permit the Troops under your command to be happy or comfortable. Remember that Hannibal's Army was ruined by the luxuries of Capua, and besides no persons behave so desperately in action as those whose lives have become a burthen to them.

6. If you serve under a Government with whom economy is the word, make a great bustle, and plunder the Subalterns and Privates as much as you can, who being little able to bear it will of course make a great outcry, and thus render your attention to economy conspicuous.

7. Should the duties be severe on particular Corps never attend to their remonstrances. Those are ever the forerunners of mutiny, and it is the highest insult to you to suppose that you do not know better than any one under your command. If the commanding Officer of the Regiment is a man of interest, you must dispense with, or modify, this rule.

8. When you report any transaction, do so particularly on trivial occasions, in the most bombastic and obscure terms. This is conformable to the custom of the greatest ancient writers, who raised the diction to cover the poverty of the subject.

9. If you are on the Staff and are asked a question however simple, shake your head and look solemn, this will at once stamp your character as a man of profound ability.

10. The Junior Officers of the British Army are too apt to consider themselves gentlemen, a delusion which you must rectify at once. Put them as often as possible on the most disagreeable and ungentlemanly duties, and endeavour to bring them to the level of the Sub-Officers in German Armies.

11. If you are a Fiedl Officer and in the habit of getting drunk always contrive that the Commanding Officer shall be of your parties. No other officer can notice your disgraceful habits, or he would be charged with insubordination and an intention of bringing his superiors into contempt.

12. When you are sent to convey a messago in the field always gallop as fast as you can and ride against or over the person you are sent to. This sehws great alertness and looks very martial.

B. O. S.

(To be continued.)

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 13TH JUNE 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36	at 98	to	98 8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33	at 104	to	104 4

Bank Share at 24 | 25 per Cent.

BENGAL.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

MAY 20, 1840.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.	
Second Five per Cent. Loan according to number from 1,200 to 15,200 ...	Rs. A. 3 8	Rs. A. to 5 4	Premium.
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan ...	5 12	to 5 4	Premium.
Five per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1835 1836 ...	12 0	to 11 0	Premium.
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan, ...	4 0	to 4 4	Disct.
Second Ditto ...			
Third & Fourth Ditto.			
Bank of Bengal Shares,	2250 0 0	Pm.	2300 0 0 Pm.
Union Bank Shares, ..	320 4 0		310 0 8 Pm

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Bills on the Court of Directors at 12 months date, per Co.'s Rupee ...	1 11¼	2 2
Private Bills on London, 6 months sight, per Co.'s Rupee ...	2 1	to 2 3

PRICE OF BULLION.

	TO BUY	TO SELL.
Spanish Pillar Dollars, per 231½ Tolas ...	225 0 0	224½ 0 0
Mexican Ditto, ,, ...	220½ 0 0	220 0 0
Peruvian and other Ditto ..	220½ 0 0	220 0 0
Sovereigns, each ...	10 3 0	10 2 6
Old Standard Gold Mohurs, each ...	19¼ 0 0	19 3 0
New Standard Ditto each ...	15 2 0	15 1 6
Madras Gold Mohurs, ...	15 6 0	15 5 0

CEYLON.

EXCHANGES.

Bombay 30 days sight ... no transactions
Calcutta ,, ... 1s. 10d¾ at 1s. 11d: nominal
Madrass ... 1s 11d
London Govt 3 per cent. premium.
Ditto—Private par to 10 per cent discount.

Madras 30 ds. st. 1s. 11d. } per Company's Rupees.
Calcutta ,, ,, 1s. 10¾d. nominal
Bombay ,, ,, 1s. 10¾d.
(Small amounts rate higher)
London 3 month sgt. par to 7½ per cent disct.
do. 30 ds. sgt. Govrnt. 3 per cent premium.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Byculla on the 13th Instant, the lady of J. Vaupell Esq. of a daughter.

CALCUTTA

BIRTHS. At Allipore, on the 31st May, Mrs. William Greenaway, of a son.

At Singapore, on Monday, the 23d May, the lady of Ellis James Gilman, Esq, of daughter.

MARRIAGE

At Bombay, on the 18th May, at the Cathedral. by the Reverend R. Ward, B. A., Mr. W. Price to Miss Letitia Vears.

At Yass, On the 17th Dec. last. by the Rev. M. Brigstock, Mr. Charles Butler, to Mrs. Sarah [illegible].

DEATHS.

At Calcutta on the 31st of May last. John Morse, Esq., an Assistant in the Honorable Company's Naval Store-yard, aged 56 years. The deceased was the Brother of Joseph Morse. Esq. of Neithrof House. near Banbury, Oxon.

At Dinapoor. on Thursday. the 21st of May, Jonathan, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Penhearow, aged 4 years, 1 month and 15 days, suddenly of spasmodic cholera.

At Fochabers, Banffshire, on the 18th February Sophia, the beloved Wife of Brevet Captain S. A. Lyons, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 30 years.

At his residence, Campbell Town, on the 24th March. Mr. Dennis Sheil, aged 69, leaving a wife and large family to deplore his loss, and much regretted by all who knew him.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—At. Cuddalore, on the 20th May, Mrs. Mary Ann Thompson, of a daughter.

At Bellary, on the 29th May, the lady of Captain C. B. Arbuthnot, 3d Light Cavalry and D, A. A. Genl. Ceded Districts, of a daughter.

DEATH—At. Ootacamund, on the 26th May Lieut. Willism Junor, of the 2d Regt N. I.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 11th.—Cadet G. J. Young, Infantry from London.
Do. do.—Ditto W. A. Neale, Do. from Do.
Do. do.—Ditto S. L. Lowoy, Dr. from Do.
Do. do.—Ditto J. S. Anderson, Do. from Do.
Do. do.—Ditto J. G. Miller, Do. from Do.
Do. do.—Ditto F. A. Campbell Kame. Ditto from Ditto
Do. 12th—Lieutenant Glenie, 25th Regiment from Khandallah
Do. do.—Ensign J. A. Wood, 19th Regiment from V. D. Land
Do. 13th—Captain Stirling, 2nd Queen's Royal from Deesa.

DEPARTURE.

June 14th.—Lieutenant Pownale, H. A. to Poona.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 12th—Ship William Turner, John Roals Master, from Liverpool 10th January.—*Passenger* Mr. W. Elsam Merchant.

Ditto ditto—Brig Mary Mitcheson, J. M. Evan Master, from Aden 24th May

Ditto 13th—Ship Bencoolen, E. Stamp Master, from Port Jackson 29th March—*Passenger* Mr. Gilbert Smith.

Ditto 14th—Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wills Master, from China 22nd March.—*Passengers* Capt. Rippon. Mrs. Rippon, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Gray, 4 Parsees and Servants,

Ditto ditto.—Ship Monarch, J. Booth, from Clyde 31st January.

Ditto ditto—Ship Justina, W. Loader Master, from London 2nd March—*Passengers* Miss Cormack, Miss C. Cormack, Miss Boaden, Doctor Mackintosh, Mr. Aitkin, Mr, Price, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Wahab, Mr. Framjee, Mr. Sedley.

Steerage Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. A. McDougal, J. McKenzie, E. Follett, J. Catheridge, A McFarlane, Nowrojee Hormojee.

DEPARTURE.—June 12th—Ship Eleanor Lancaster, P. Cowly Master, to Calcutta.—*Passenger* John Flint.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Shannon, and Mahi, Cutter Margaret and Nurbuddn.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khaia Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, Bucephalus, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittumbe, Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Asia Felix, Tenamara, Cartherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, HelenSir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthan, Caroline, Higginson, Lintin, Crown, Queen Victoria Abel Gower, Hindoostan, Wilson British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, Caledonia, William Turner, Mary Mitcheson, Bencoolen, Charlee Forbes, Thetis, Monarch, and Justina.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 1. Barque *Pacique*, Brown, from Penang 29th April, and the barque *Bengal*, Carson, from Sydney 8th April.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Pacique.—Mrs. Marshall; Mrs. Bowen; Mr. Rawley, and Capt. Florance.

Per Bengal.—Mr. C. R. Gale; Mr. Michael Hickey, Farmer, and Mr. Daniel Macmahon, Cabinet Maker.

REMARKS.

Per Pacique.—On the 20th May, barque *Braemar*, from Trincomalie 5 days with troops all well,

— On the 22d May, bark *Eizabeth*, 11 days from Calcutta.

OFF TOWN.

May 31. The *Stratford*.

STATIONS. &c., OF SHIPPING IN THE RIVER,—MAY 31.

AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.—*Persian*, passed down at 2½ P. M., and *Sarah*, put back and anchored at 11½ A. M.

AT KEDGEREE.—*Nassaruth Shaw* and H. M. S. *Childrens*, at Mud Point; *Lord Amherst* and *Brilliant*, still on shore.

AT LIGHT HOUSE.—*Amiable Creole* and *Louisa Munro*, passed down at 11 A. M.

AT SAUGOR.—*Felicity*, *Abbotsford*, *Lady Clifford* and *Jessy*, remain.

SEMAPHORIC INTELLIGENCE,—JUNE.

AT COWCOLLY.—*Nassaruth Shaw*, passed down in tow of the *Dwarkanauth*, at 1-15 P. M.

AT KEDGEREE.—*Lord Amherst*, tugged off by *Dwarkanauth*, and passed up in tow of the steamer at 1 P. M.

AT HOOGHLY POINT.—*Andrew Henderson*, S. V. passed up at 3 30 P. M.

AT MOYAPORE.—*Elizabeth*, passed down at. 7 A. M. *Harequin* and *Orissa*, at 3, *Ganges*, S. V with 5 cargo boats at 3 15, and *Rose*, at 3-30, *Satellite*, S. V. passed up at 12-30, and *Bengal*, anchored off Moyapore at 6 P. M.

WEATHER AND SHERMOMETER,—MAY 31.

AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Thermometer 87d. —Moderate S. S. W. winds and fine—last N. W

AT KEDGEREE.—Thermometer 88d.— S. W. winds and fair—last night heavy squalls with thunder, lightning and rain.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 30, Bark Ayrshire, H. Brown from Singapore 16th, Malacca 20th and Penang 28th April.

Passengers.—Capt. and Mrs. Begieb, Lieut. Cooke, 8th Regt. M. N. I. Captain Larkins, 1 Asst. Apothy, 1 European Female Servant, 173 Native. Troops and Followers.

DEPARTURES.—May 29, French Bark *Jeune Hortense*, J. Moreau, to Karrical;—30, Bark *Ganges*, T. K. McFadzen, to the Mauritus;—31, Bakr *Colonist*, J. Cowman, to Calcutta.

Passengers by the Ganges.—Captain and Mrs. Burgess, Dr. Davidson, and 4 Servants.

By the Colonist.—Messrs. Gillanders and Riddell, Mrs. Newton, and 7 Natives.

COCHIN

ARIVEL		FROM
May 17, Regis	Ardlie	Muscat.
DEPARTURES.		FOR
May 20. Regis	Ardlie	Mauritius.
,, Wild Irish Girl	Gerard	do.

CORINGA.

DEPARTURES		FOR
May 20, Catherine	Freedom	Madras via Vizagapatam.

VIZAGAPATAM.

ARRIVAL.		FROM
May 20. Catherine	Freedom	Coringa.
DEPARTURE		FOR
May 18 Carles Dumergue	Crawford	Bimlipattam.

CEYLON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Colombo May 22d. Brig *Letchmy*, Tindal Cader, from Maldives 16th May, cargo Cumbalmas Fish and shells.

DEPARTURE.

Sailed May 23d, Schooner *Rahamany*, J. Johnson Master for Trincomalee cargo Sundries.—Passengers Lt. H. T. Walker C. R. Regt. Mr. Balkhuysen M. S. Ast.

VESSELS IN THE ROADS.—Ship *Duchess of Northumberland*.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JUNE 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
15th Monday	11 1	11 31
16th Tuesday	11 47	0 6

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta	June 2nd.
Delhi	June 3rd.
Agra	June 4th.
Madras	June 6th.
Ceylon	May 28th.
Maulmain	April 1st.
Singapoor	April 28th.
China	April 4th.
Australia	Feb. 25th.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

June 15—Monday.—Hurricane at Bombay unprecedented as regards the amount of damage sustained by the property on the Island and the Shipping in the Harbour, 1837. Full Moon.
16—Tuesday.
17—Wednesday.—St. Alban,
18—Thursday.—King William IV. died, 1837. Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
19—Friday.
20—Saturday.
21—Sunday.—1st Sunday after Trinity.—Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, June 15, 1840.

ARRIVED June 12, Ship *William Turner*, John Roals, Master, from Liverpool 10th January; Do. Brig *Mary Mitcheson*, J. M. Evan, Master, from Aden 24th May; 13, Ship *Bencoolen*, E. Stamp, Master, from Port Jackson 29th March; 14; Ship *Monarch*, J. Booth, Master, from Clyde 31st January; Do. Ship *Justina*, W. Loader, Master, from London 2nd March.

SAILED June 12, Ship *Eleanor Lancaster*, P. Cowley, Master, to Calcutta.

THE Barque *West Indian* arrived on Saturday night from Suez 13th May. She touched at Mocha and Aden, and reports that there was no English Vessel at either place. She brings two Packets for Government. We may infer from this that the *Circassian* had started for this Port with the mail and shall keep a vigilant look out for her. She spoke the Barque *Singapore* from Bombay bound to Singapore on the night of the 12th.

THE *Charles Forbes* arrived from China yesterday having left on the 22nd of March. She touched at Singapore and Anjeer. We have received Canton Papers but of course much later information has long since been received We have also a Malacca Weekly Register of the 9th of April. Our previous intelligence was from Canton April 4th and Singapore April 28th, we make two or three Extracts.

SHIPPING AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE:—The Barque *Ayrshire*, Brown, from Madras the 14th ultimo. arrived in our Roads on Monday last bringing the reliefs for the detachments of Golundauze stationed here and at Singapore; she also brought one Company of the 34th Regt. M. N. I. for this place; and reports that the remainder of the 12th are coming on in the *Ganges*, which vessel is hourly looked for.

Pepper.—There have been no importations and we hear of no transactions.

Ditto White.—A Purchase of 40 piculs is noticed at Drs. 15 per picul.

Nutmegs.—Purchases of 21,000 *in shell*, are reported at Drs. 6½ per thousand.

Tin.—No importations, We understand the Portuguese Barque Angelica is in the market for this article. The French Ship Luminy loaded and sailed for France via Sumatra with 1475 piculs.

Rattans—Limited importations, and prices maintained at our quotations.

Grain. Rice.—Trifling imports and prices firm. Some small exportations for Singapore,

Wheat.—Getting scarce, the Bakers manufacturing considerable quantities of Biscut in anticipation of the China Expedition calling in here for supplies.

Canvas.—Sales of 20 bolt reported at Drs 2. per bolt.

Tea.—Rising, and speculators in the market, offering advanced rates.

Exchanges.—On London offering at 4-7 but no transaction reported.—*Gazette March* 14.

PONSONBY V. CLARKSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your report of the trial of Ponsonby against Clarkson, has given the utmost satisfaction to the officers of the Army—and however your *Cotemporary* papers may endeavour either TO SCREEN the delinquency of the defendant OR SLIGHT THE INDIAN ARMY, by not giving publicity to its details, be assured Sir, that such a report will go like wild fire through that Army, who will appreciate your honorable defence of their injured brother Officer.

VERAX,

12th June, 1840.

VERAX will perceive that all our contemporaries have copied or extracted our report of the trial of PONSONBY *vs.* CLARKSON, so that no disposition to stifle the case appears. With the exception of the *Herald* however our brother Editors have not had the ingenuousness to acknowledge the source of their information, but have served our report as Sheridan says "Gipseys do stolen children" disfigured it to make it pass for their own,

THE MASONIC BRETHREN are about to give an entertainment to their Right Worshipful Master Dr. J. BURNES K. H. (vide our advertising columns) as a testimony of their feelings of the Craft towards their able and efficient head. Not being of the Brotherhood, we can only guess what his exertions have been among them, but judging from every other part of his public Life as a Professional man, an author and a diplomatist, we have no doubt he will be a heavy loss to them as well as to the public of Bombay in general. We have been favored by an authentic copy of the resolutions passed on Friday last signed by the Past Master Mr. Mullaly, Mr. Blowers the Senior Warden, Captain Chalmers the Junior Warden, and Mr. Barr the Secretary of the Lodge PERSEVERANCE, which we lay before our readers, and have no doubt that the meeting will be marked by "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

A Deputation from the Lodge PERSEVERANCE headed by the Senior Warden, waited upon Dr. J. Burnes K. H. on Friday last with the following Resolutions. We understand that he has accepted the invitation, and that a general assemblage of the Craft will take place on Saturday next.

First.—That it is with the utmost concern and regret, the Brethren have learned that the Right Worshipful Master Brother James Burnes K. H. is about to proceed to Calcutta.

Second.—That the Brethren being deeply impressed with a sense of the obligations which the Craft, in general, and the Lodge Perseverance, in particular, owe to Br. Burnes, do request that he will not resign the Office of Master of Perseverance, and that he will nominate a Brother of the Lodge to act during his absence.

Third.—That in order to demonstrate the gratitude of the Brethren, for the great services rendered by Brother Burnes to the Lodge Perseverance, and to evince their brotherly love, respect, and esteem, for him personally; as well as to mark their sense of the unbounded zeal, persevering energy, and unwearied enthusiasm which he has ever shewn in the cause of Masonry—that cause which through his ability and guidance, has attained a degree of prosperity as unexpected as it is unprecedented in Western India, a special assemblage of the Brethren be convened to do him honor; and that a suitable entertainment be given to him, at which all Members of the Craft resident in Bombay be summoned to attend.

Fourth.—That a deputation, consisting of Brothers Blowers, Senior Warden; J. H. Chalmers, Junior Warden; Barr, Secretary; Harrison, J. D.; Ibbs, Rowley, and McKim, do wait upon Brother Burnes with a copy of these Resolutions, and a request that he will appoint a day on which the special meeting shall be convened; and that the same Brethren be empowered to make suitable arrangements for the entertainment.

Fifth.—That these Resolutions be printed and circulated for the information of all the Members of Lodge Perseverance.

(Signed) J. MULLALY, Past Master Lodge Perseverance.
,, W. BLOWERS, Senior Warden Do.
,, J. H. CHALMERS, Junior Warden Do.
,, HARRY BARR, Secretary Do.

OUR Cotemporaries of the *Times* and *Herald* have been indulging in a little speculation about Cadets and young officers being sent out to India on board vessels, without some body to take care of them, and all this arising from the trial of Ponsonby versus Clarkson. If the allusions are to the former they are exceedingly infelicitous, as Mr. Ponsonby happens to be a Lieutenant in the 17th Regiment, who came out in 1836, and having been obliged to quit India on account of ill health was returning hither on board Captain Clarkson's Ship, when the subject matter of the present trial occurred, so that he at least is no Neophyte. A Captain of a Vessel has always sufficient authority to prevent all improper conduct in any of his Passengers, if he exercise that authority *with temper and discretion*, but we might with the same sense ask for a Censor to be placed over the Commander of a vessel to restrain his little ebullitions of pettishness, as to send out special officers in charge of young men, who have their commissions as officers and their characters as gentlemen at stake if they commit themselves. As for the suggestions about schooling, tutorship and drilling, young officers, it is all nonsense. They have generally profited by what they have learned at School and College, and lessons of Life must and will be learned with the stern Tutor experience alone. With regard to drilling Cadets in batches on board Ship, this may do very well to keep Recruits clean and out of mischief, and divert their minds, but all Military men know that for any practical purpose, such labour is thrown away. A lee lurch has no respect for a line, nor a pitch or a roll for "*the free unconstrained position of a Soldier*," So euphoniously described in the Drill regulation book. The fact is that, as long as a Commander of a vessel conducts himself with forbearance and kindness and yet is always firm and unyielding on points of duty and Ship discipline, "he is an absolute monarch of all he surveys" and, will be supported in his authority by every real gentleman, but if he forgets himself and allows any long smouldering pique to burst out into a sudden flame of intemperance, he must stand by the consequences of any violent and illegal measures.

The Government here abolished the office of Superintendant of Cadets long ago, but our contemporaries would from their arguments have one on board every Ship and Steamer. Why not commission School Masters, regular Whackford Squeers's at once with small invoices of Birch, or if the Cadet be of too tender years, a strict old Lady Governess like Mrs. S. with leading strings and a batch of Barley Sugar and Lollipops to sweeten the tempers of the naughty boys. For our part we think the Cadets and young officers owe a deep debt of gratitude to our contemporaries for the paternal interest they take in their welfare, and no doubt if the adoption of their suggestions was put to the suffrage of the Juveniles, they would evince their appreciation of them by voting their authors into the first Pedagogical chairs instituted on board the Ships, and Steamers &c., which ply between the Mother Country and our tight little Island.

WE notice a lucubration of the *Herald* which we have extracted in our columns not so much to argue the point with him as to shew him where he has committed an error probably unintentional. Lieut. Clarke's affair was undoubtedly disastrous, but it not only indicates no want of courage or conduct on the part of our old gallant comrades the Seapoys; but on the contrary, is highly creditable to them. Poor Clarke was imprudent in detaching his regular Troops at all. Had he kept them in a body and skirmished with his Horse, the probability is he would have brought his convoy on in safety. To the cowardice and baseness of the Scinde Levies of Horse is the disaster mainly to be attributed, and the over boiling courage of a young officer most enthusiastic in his profession but who in this instance should have temper'd valour with discretion. We knew him, he was the beau ideal of a gallant Soldier, and had time rolled a few more years over his head, there is no doubt he would have made a distinguished figure. The Seapoys always have been under good leading, the bravest of the brave, and when they fail us, we may turn our noses home as soon as we like. Our contemporary quotes Capt. Outram's Cavalry deserting him as a proof of the disposition of poor Jack. Why the men he had with him were Shah Shoojah's raff and resembled the Seapoys as much as the Parthian Legions did the Roman Phalanx. Our contemporary also mistakes the nature of the Post which, they occupied, and which as he argues it implies some sort of fortification or mud wall. These poor fellows were broken into small parties on a bare hill side, they fought gallantly until ammunition failed, and then when oppressed by overpowering numbers, with their leader fallen, and the ground strewed with the corpses of their comrades, the gallant band "few and faint but fearless still," deserted by the dastardly Cavalry, were cut down by an overwhelming host of barbarous enemies. It is on such an occasion as this that our Brother Editor should instead of lamenting over the supposed delinquency of a set of heroes rather join in a requiem to their manes. Finally our confidence in our gallant old brothers in Arms, the Seapoys is so great that we are sure as long as their officers stick to them they will never desert their Colours though Russian, Persian, Turk or Devil, stood in the way.

It has pleased our Contemporary of the *Agra Ukhbar* to accuse us of want of temper in noticing a most invidious attack on Major Peat of this army in his columns. He changes his position so often that we know not where to have him "as Falstaff says to Mrs. Quickly.' He makes now one admission that implies a sort of intimation that he has been in the wrong. He says "impressed "as Major Peat was he acted as he should "have done as a soldier and an Engineer" He further on says "Napoleon and the Duke "have both made their mistakes and surely "Major Peat may have his without any great "danger to his reputation" and winds up by "saying "Major Peat deserved every success "and praise notwithstanding his mistake and "there ends the matter." Now we are glad to have extracted so much good out of our Contemporary, and in return for his observation about our temper would advise him not to write in a passion. He is like Sir Anthony Absolute abusing Jack? "So you will fly out. "Cant you be cool like me? What the de-"vil good can passion do you impudent inso-"lent overbearing reprobate"!!! &c.

THE Calcutta *Commercial Advertiser* in a Motherly old Lady like sort of away has accussed us of childishness in wishing to see Lotteries established in Bombay to raise a fund for the beautifying our said City She then deprecates gambling with a solemn shake of the Head, Twaddles a little "about not following a multitude to do evil," following bad example &c. digresses to the want of a second gallows in Calcutta and says, "If we "at Calcutta required another gallows, you as "a matter of course would want an additional "one too." There he is much mistaken, as we are by his own confession too moral, but if there be such an erection wanting, there weare sure we would not grudge our contemporary a swing if he liked to take it, and if he could prevail on the gentlemen who Burke all our Bombay improvements to make a party for the same amusement, A Deputation from hence would we are sure attend with Nosegays and white gloves at the *Tree* and sing in chorus

"If laws were made for ev'ry degree
"To curb vice in others as well as in me,
"I wander we h'ant better company
"Upon Tyburn Tree."

But now peeps out the malus animus "place "us on a par as regards Steam Communica-"tion and take all our Lottery fun and in fact "anything you like from us" Hinc illæ lachrymæ. What have become of the Precursors? What of the Comprehensive.

The Ditchers cant leave our Steamers alone and we believe would be glad of a general blow up of them so long as they could get a week's earlier news. We do hope old Mrs. Calcutta will not be suffered to ride the high horse much longer, but that she may be made to feel in her turn how pleasant it is to be checked and snubbed by a petulant relation when ever she proposes a measure of improvement or public utility.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE PRECURSOR.

We publish elsewhere a Letter from an OBSERVER on Steam affairs; another from Mr. Greenlaw and a third from Mr. T. A Curtis of London. We also give insertion to a Letter from the Sheriff of Calcutta, giving a reply from the Court of Directors to the Memorial of the Inhabitants of Calcutta sent home in October last. This Letter tells us just what we might have expected from the *Honorable* body—their anxiety for the welfare of India—their desire to bring its inhabitants as near as possible to the mother country, are so well known, that it would be absurd to dilate on the subject. Let us pass to Mr. Curtis' suppressed letters now at last published and to the letters of AN OBSERVER and Mr. C. B. GREENLAW, on the *Comprehensive* and *Precursor* question. We think the opinions expressed by our Sunday brother *The Herald* rather rash—but they are honest and well meant and though we may consider our brother wrong in imputing motives to Mr. Turton, the improbability of which are pointed out by AN OBSERVER, yet we fully concur with him in thinking and avowing our opinion, that the cause of *Steam Navigation in the East* has been greatly retarded by the *Precursor* and seriously injured by the vaccilation of those original Subscribers to the *Comprehensive* plan, who allowed themselves to be coaxed into support of the *Precursor* by which they have endangered, if not entirely ruined, the very object they professed a desire to support.

Mr. Turton's *Precursor* plan, when first started, was we quite believe, intended to support the Comprehensive Scheme, and had the high contending parties, agreed upon a plan of combined operations, we think the *Precursor* would have celebrated and supported the *Comprehensive* operations. But unfortunately dissensions arose, and those who started as friends became enemies, and THE CAUSE was sacrificed.

The *Precursors* have raised about 5 or 6 lakhs of rupees, we believe, with which a steamer may be built; but which will be of little use, unless it be joined to some other Company.

The *Comprehensive* Scheme, will, we fear, be abandoned on Mr. Curtis' secession and little, if any, further public support will be given to any future plan for independent Steam Communication to and from India—therefore we say again, the *Precursor* and the *Vaccilators* have done great damage to THE CAUSE and therefore the Public cannot *thank* them, whatever else they may do.—*Hurkaru, June* 1.

THE BENGAL HERALD AND THE PRECURSORITES.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

DEAR SIR,—In an editorial article of this morning's *Bengal Herald*, it is said, truly, justly, honestly, and fearlessly, that "The Precursor interpolation has thrown India at least ten years back"—That the cause of Steam Communication between Great Britain and India "has been for the time ruined by the scheme of the Precursors." This is in the main the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. If no Precursor Scheme had been started, we should, as sure as the sun is in the Heavens, have had, instead of one solitary problematical boat, a line from Calcutta to London in less than two years; and now we have only to sit down, covered with mortification, and heartily wish the projectors in the boiler of either single steamer or boiler ever has more than a theoretical existence. Would that you, Sir, would adopt the *Herald's* frank and fearless tone of just reprobation, as far as it *is* just. The public would at least see that, however it might suit the *Englishman* the *Hurkaru* was no party to the wretched child's play, which has been enough to discredit our common sense and consistency for ever, in the eyes of every mercantile community in the world. But the *Herald* adds, "that they, (the Precursors) *and* THEY ONLY, have stayed the course of India's good."

Now admitting all the evil done by the Precursors—and it is impossible to estimate it too highly—they are, to my mind, assuredly NOT the *chief* culprits. They have done incalculable injury to the cause of Steam Communication; but their proceedings have been consistent, straight forward and intelligible. They started a scheme which they considered the most advantageous for Bengal; but there was no reason why they should make martyrs of their fortunes for the sake of this pleasant country; so as men of sense and men of the world, they naturally desired to make the risk as light as possible to themselves, by inducing as many as they could, to row in, literally, the same boat. But what shall we say of the pure Comprehensives! Sheep, gudgeons, bats, ostriches all follow their several natures; but surely such a nature as that of the pure Comprehensives, who became all of a sudden, and as it were "per saltum," flaming Precursors, was never heard of before. They had huzzaed for Curtis—they swore by Curtis—they passed Resolutions in honor of Curtis, and that they would stand by Curtis, and that Curtis's scheme was the *only* scheme, until the "force of language could no further go"—and then, all at once, upon the simple but most insinuating assurance of the gentleman who blows them hither and thither, like sea-bubbles into a puff of his breath, to the effect *that by starting a Precursor Steamer they were doing precisely what Mr. Curtis would desire them to do, and, in short, strengthening his hands.* Upon this simple assurance, opposed to all common sense, to all that was known of Mr. Curtis's views and feelings, they, the perplexed Comprehensives, virtually approved of the rejection of Mr. H. M. Parker's healing overture, which *would* have united the operations of the Precursors and Mr. Curtis—gratefully kicked Messrs. Greenlaw and Co. to Jerico—took the bit in their teeth, and fancying themselves exceedingly fine creatures, began shouting, "the Precurser for ever!" with a blatant noise such as never was before heard in these parts. Yes, Sir, it is not the Precursors who have alone "stayed the course of India's good." They might have stopped *their* "thunder in mid valley" for want of funds, but this chance was removed by the girouetting of those who now have the honor to sit dumb and bound, at the feet of their great leaders, in the single Steamer line, under the agreeable assurance, that they were just doing as Mr. Curtis could wish, and helping him amazingly!

Mr. Curtis has now expressed his wishes, his views, his opinions on the subject, and although the cause of efficient Steam Communication is lost for many a day, I am exceedingly curious to see what girouettic or operation, these children of Little Bo Peep will perform on the occasion.

Judging from the ways of the world, I should say, they will feel that they have behaved very ill to Mr. Curtis. That they, (mind I am not speaking of the true Precursors, but of those "second chop Precursors" who were once Comprehensives) have repaid his zeal, energy, and disinterested exertions, by a crazy haste, by slights, and more than coldness; accordingly they will, if they are true "Humans," begin to abuse him and call him a beast with as little delay as possible. Their organ, the *Englishman*, has already made a little delicate demonstration in that direction.

There is one point in the *Herald's* Editorial on which he will most assuredly find no one to agree with him. I allude to his very absurd notion, that Mr Turton may have started the Precursor to ingratiate himself with the Court of Directors, "thereby obtaining the confirmation of his appointment." To all who know Mr. Turton such an hypothesis will only be a subject of mirth, it is not worthy of more serious attention; but still the Editor of the *Herald* should have recollected, that when Mr. Turton started the idea of the Precursor (which was never, *never*, NEVER, to interfere with the Comprehensive) there was no vacant appointment to which he could possibly desire to succeed. That Mr. Turton has played the game of the Court of Directors, there can be no doubt, but I for one would as soon believe that honor, honesty and truth had departed for ever from amongst mankind, as that he has done so waitingly or with any motive of self interest.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient Servant.
AN OBSERVER.

Calcutta, May 31, 1840.

REV. DR. DUFF.

We understand that the Revd. A Duff, D. D., will deliver an address this evening at the Monthly Missionary Prayer Meeting, which will be held at the Baptist Chapel, South Road Entally. —*Gomml. Adver, June* 1.

LOTTERIES

Our cotemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* is mourning over the unfavorable reply that has been given by Government to the recommendation of the Bench of Magistrates, "that lotteries should be established in Bombay, for the purpose of making improvements in the town, as in Calcutta and Madras. Our cotemporary asserts, that so long as Calcutta and Madras lottery tickets are introduced into Bombay—so long will gambling prevail there. Our brother argues, therefore, that Bombay has all the disadvantages with none of the advantages, while Calcutta and Madras are being beautified with Bombay rupees, and laughing at the prudery and squeamishness of the strait laced ducks!

Now this, to say the very best of it, is all very child ish,—and really shews that our cotemporary, like all other men, is sometimes liable to err. Because our Government thinks proper, in a spirit of covetousness, to commence gambling upon a large scale, the *Gazette*, considers that the Bombay Government ought to do so too. Because our Government is pursuing a course diametrically opposed to the principles of British legislature—our cotemporary wishes his rulers to act in a like manner. Because our Government in an unchristian spirit is tacitly telling all its subjects to indulge in a course, well calculated to ruin themselves and families—our brother of Bombay wishes the same advice to be enforced there. Why, in the name of all that's wonderful, what will you at Bombay require next? If we, at Calcutta required another gallows—you as a matter of course would want an additional one also. However, let us all be placed on a par as regards steam communication—allow our community to enjoy the same privileges as do the Bombay community; and, then they are at perfect liberty to have all Calcutta Lotteries—Minor Lotteries—establishments—secretaries—projectors with schemers—drawers.—and subscribers—and —truly happy shall we be to get rid of them. Let our Bombay cotemporary remember, however, that unless Lottery affairs are more systematically arranged, than are the affairs of the Bombay Post Office—the Bombayans will make a pretty mess of it, we calculate!—*Ibid*

EXPOSURE OF NATIVES IN THE PUBLIC THORCUGHFARES

Alcotemporary last week offe edsome obser vaod the shameless exposure of the natives, when performing their ablutions at the public aqueducts. Nothing can be more indecent nor can any thing more loudly call for the interference of the police than the present conduct of the natives, both male and famale, in this respect. At all hours of the day wherever the Government have generously formed aqueducts for the comfort and refreshment of the citizens, may be seen male and female, young and old, halt, maimed and blind, with diseases of every kind, in a state of almost perfect and shameless nudity. Were the evil confined to the native town, or did it occur in the more open parts of the city, it would be les reprehensible; but practised as it is in the most public and respectable thoroughfares, at the doors and under the very windows of the Christian population, it is a nuisance which should at once be remedied; otherwise we are confident property in those portions of the city where aqueducts have been formed, will be depreciated in value, and other streets become places of thoroughfares. The aqueducts were designed to remedy the inconveniences arising from the dust; but they have brought with them a great and more constant nuisance. If they cannot be entirely done away with, let certain hours for bathing be fixed, or let it be prohibited in some parts of the city. We may add that the nuisance to those immediately in the vicinity of the aqueducts does not merely consist in the sights, but also in the sounds with which they are saluted. The low vulgar quarrellings of the natives are certainly not the most welcome notes that can be brought to our ears. We hope some measures will be taken to remedy these evils.—*Christian. Advocate, May* 30.

SIMLA.

(*Continued from the Englishman of the 15th instant.*

And now, at length, Simla bursts on us. Hopily we are in time to see the sun set, its rays reflected from every glancing window of the English looking houses that besprinkle old Jacko,—and gilding the ancient oaks, and streaming, tangled in the darker and finer foliage of those noble firs, that cover him as with a garment!

Is there on this earth a sweeter picture than the one before us?—I question it!—Nobler, grander there may be. I will show you such ere long—though there is no lack here of grandeur either; you will be rather disappointed though in the oaks, for instead of the oak of old England, with its beautiful leaf,—the common quercus Didonæ or quercus communis, it is nothing more than the cork oak of Portugal and Spain, with a leaf oval and jagged like that of the rose, only much larger. The acorn also is almost buried in its cup. You will see an exact delineation of it in any good work on timber trees—Yet some of them are noble trees, especially on the other side of Prospect Point.—These large red Rhododendrons are usually much admired—and certainly a few of them interspersed among the darker foliage, had an enlivening effect. But I confess *I* do not greatly *affect* their huge vermillion crests, each consisting of at least a score of blossoms,—'juncta in uno.'

Pliny by the way gives them the prettier name of the rose laurel or rhododaphne—(I need not remind you, most learned reader and companion of mine, that rhodos signifies rose, and daphne the laurel;) What says he. Rhodendros ne nomen quidem apud nos invenit latinum *rhododaphuen* vocant, aut nerium.' *Nerium*, I thought, had been the oleander.

The large square house cresting that solitary hill considerably in advance of our left is General Lumley's. It was built in 1829 or 1830, by McCausland, and it has successively belonged to Lord William Bentinck, Sir Henry Fane, and its present proprietor. The General has just added that sloping deal roof, and the chances are decidedly in favor of its being burnt down by lightning in April next, (probably about the 10th of the month, at five or six in the evening) because it is as much exposed as Stirling Castle, which crowns the adjacent peak, and which though roofed with *slate* instead of deal, has already been twice struck. The General's house used to leak, so that the additional roof (barring lightning) ought to be useful, though it is not very ornamental, investing, as it does, a superb mansion with the air of an enormous bungalow. The rooms are, of course, splendid, and the view of the snowy range as well as of nearly the whole of Simla. But here we are at home! That brilliantly lighted saloon immediately above us to the left, that's where you are to dine; at least I hope and trust you will give us the pleasure of your company. Really, I hope you'll take up your quarters at Alderbrook Hall, for you're *such* a 'gentle reader,' you do listen so admirably. You consent? *That's* right!—So! Here we are at last! My dear uncle how well you're looking; how glad you are to see me!! You will have great pleasure, Sir, being introduced to my very particular friend, Mr. Lutrell Moriarty. (aside) grandson to the Duke of Leeds and consequently (though only according to Anglo. Indian Heraldry) an honorable; he is going to pass a week with us; *you* are delighted to hear it! I knew you would be. You like him now for my sake; soon you'll like him for his own. Have we any guests, my dear uncle? Well they mustn't be in a hurry to suit themselves with a residence. But my gentle reader, my dear and honourable Luttrell Moriarty we must be quick—or we shan't be dressed in time for dinner. These are your rooms,—they command a noble view,—see. I declare there's the thin crescent of the new moon, *quite* new, floating over those Eastern hills, whose deep woods still glow with the rosy glories of Twilight, whilst over the peak of the purple mountain, ('Shâlee') glitters the solitary star of evening! But I'm off. You Mr. Shechurun, you must surpass yourself as valet to this excellent sahib. And now, a hop, skip and jump, to my *own* adonizing! I hope the Honorable Luttrell Moriarty, grandson to the Duke of Leeds, and constant reader to the *Englishman* will not think me very *daft*—for it is highly essential to my purpose, that he be initiated into the comforts of Simla in one of—(though it is my own dear Nunkey's, I must call it one of) the very best ordered establishments in the place. Ah, here he comes, looking very gentlemanly, and blessed like Desdemona with 'a diligent ear.' The first thing that strikes him is evidently the absence of all signs and tokens of a punkha; now he seats himself before the fire, delighted to find himself in comfortable proximity to blazing pine logs, in the middle of March. Rather pleasanter than the caloric from the fires (of blazing winds) we've left behind us, in the *fried*-land territories!

And now, he is attracted by that beautiful Madonna. It is, as he instantly perceives, an original,—one of Guido's best; though how it ever got to India is a mystery I never could fathom; and that fine cluster of Ostades below it,—and the landscape by Cuyp (just beneath that chandelier) with all Cuyp's mannerism, and at least his *usual* display of power and sweetness in sleeping scenes in sunshine,—these gems have surprised and delighted my friend almost as much as I anticipated.

But I marvel what has befallen our fair guest, and *much* I marvel what the lady may be like? whether pretty and plebeian,—a veritable Indian belle—or plain, but polished: 'perchance she dances with becoming grace, or shape excuses the defects of face.' Here she comes.—evidently prepared to produce an effect. Well, I think we shall be friends after her silly affectation wears off; and in this dear country she *must* make allowance for that; but here we are seated, thank goodness; and you and I most amiable, Sir reader, have earned an appetite.

A glass of sherry after your soup? I think you will not question its antiquity;—and now, I wont bore you with any more of my dull drony nonsense, at least till the disappearance of the first course.

Well, fifteen minutes, and, with them, the more important labours of the table, are over. So while you crown the latter with your paté and I with my quail, (by the way, suppose you recommend a glass of that Burgundy to Mrs. D——? it has a bouquet fragrant as her own breath,) we can be as talkative as you please, and on any topic. None can be too deep—and few too superficial. You wish to know how we are to amuse ourselves tomorrow? First, then, we may as well pay our respects at Government House; that duty accomplished, we may put ourselves into circulation among the pretty and the young of the fair sex,—and the conversible and clever of our own. Barrett's ordinary, pass an hour at the reading room, and then take a gallop in *any* direction you please, unless you should prefer grinding on that eternal mall. We may as well, indeed, honor that *Corso*, that you may review all the women en masse: but I must not speak 'in alto,' or forget that one of those fair dames is present: Ha, the little lady retires,—very formal that is it not? Mr. D., I will not ask you how you like Simla,—you must be tired of replying to that question! But can you give us any hope of a gay season? (Mr. D. Loquitur) 'Hum-a! why a—people seem very stupid this season. Mr. Longbow does *talk* of being a—a—very *entertaining*—but the best part of his entertainments always is, a *talk*!—vox et præterea nihil! Ha, ha! should he however for once be as good as his word (which is seldom a good one for any body but himself) then, a,—we are to have weekly,—quære *weakly*? re-unions—a —?—at his house and at his proper cost. They say Col. H—, also, has thoughts of giving a little 'dance'; and the—a—Robertsons, it is said, are striving—a—to compass the—a necessary degree of resolution for issuing invitations to a Fancy Ball; and if they *should*—a—make up their mighty minds to the thing, there can be no lack of gaiety afterwards, for there are the Jacksons and Johnsons, and Wilsons, and Dicksons, and a whole posse more all high in the service and all,—a,—a —predetermined not to be outrivalled by the rest. Then too there are THE a re-unions par excellence —stupid but respectable:—and, a,—I,—a *really*, cannot just now recall any other engagements. But your excellent Uncle here is meditating, a—a grand affair, are you not Sir?'—Dear good Nunkey had been silent for some time; and I, who know him could clearly discern that the affected phraseology and idle logomachies of this scented puppy 'so wondrous dull and yet so wondrous vain,' had somewhat 'put him out'. However I have little doubt that, as heretofore, he will contribute more than his quota to the society of Simla.' Our conversation was now, chiefly on topics of local interest, domestic anecdotes of the society, and such matters, but there was a keenness of satire in some of my own observations which was highly amusing, though his modesty forbids me to repeat them, and in short enough passed to make mine excellent uncle desire opportunities of conversing with him at greater length, and on subjects of greater interest. We soon repair as in duty bound, to Mrs. D—,—Haynes Bayley's ballads, and coffee, Nunkey quoting as he goes

From silver spouts the grateful liquors guide
While China's earth receives the smoking tide;
At once they gratify their scent and taste,
And frequent cups prolong the rich repast?'

And this methinks is poetry! and Pope! Methinks is a great poet! 'Tis certainly a magnificent night,' says *gentle reader*, after we have been bored to death listening. No, not *listening*—to very indifferent singing.—'It is almost a pity,' he continues 'to exclude the moon on such a night,'—and suiting the action to the word he draws the un-indian looking damask curtain from windows guiltless of venetians.

The lady has already retired, so,—wishing 'fair good night' to mine exemplary kinsman, and the would-be Pelham,—both of whom appear to be quite too sleepy headed to beg, borrow or steal, in behalf of day, another half hour from night—you, most gentle reader, and I your obsequious scribe, step forth into the long and spacious terrace, (call it not verandah!) whose pillars are clapsed even to their capitals by the fragrant pea, and where the blended odours of England's choicest flowers (how preferable to the exotics, else so prized!) conceal the lack of perfume of the stately dahlia.

The dark valley at our feet is steeped in purple shadow; but mark those distant hills how softly their rich foliage is tinted with the moon beam which tips with silver these nearer firtrees;—while above us and around us, wooded ridge and bleak precipitous ravine, *are sleeping*? no! but waking and watching even as if it were broad day, under a flood of radiance so brilliant, that the lighted

casements of the many fair villas around are scarcely perceptible beneath it. It is one of those moments in which nature becomes our Egeria. It is the hour that poets love, and albeit, you and I, good reader, may thank the Gods, we are not poetical, yet what marvel if even we should own the influence of the scene and season, and become enthusiastic in our admiration of such Ausonian beauty?

You smile to hear me compare it to the *Ausonian terra*? Nay it is *better* than Italian, alike in scenery and climate; and I confess that it is *one* of my mad points to regard these fairly realms, as more readily susceptible of civilization, and *when* somewhat civilized, more easily accessible to the blessed influence of Christianity, than any other portion of India;—and I ground this conviction on the extreme intelligence, and on the fine natural disposition of these mountaineers—(where they have not been spoilt by knaves or idiots) as well as on their *comparative* exemption from prejudices of caste.

But they must be taught reason before they can be taught Christianity.

(To be continued.)

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

From the Agra Ukhbar, June 4.

LETTERS from Bameean announce the death of Colonel Stoddart, at Bokhara, but whether from violence or natural causes is not stated.

INTELLIGENCE has reached Agra of a number of Ghoorkuas having seized twenty-nine villages in Champarun, and turned out our Police They also collected the tolls levied at a Fair, holding at the time of their attack, and ordered by proclamation, that the people were to pay no more rent to the Company!

It is not known whether these outrages are by *authority* from Khatmandoo, or the outbreak of some disaffected Chief. The question has, however, been referred to Mr. Hodgson, whose reply will determine what our relations with the Nepaulese are to be.

There has for some time been a number of reports current, representing a breach with the Nepaulese to be inevitable, and that the Brigadier commanding at Bunaras, had received orders to prepare for a move upon the Nepaulese frontier. The present outrage strengthens these reports, and scarcely leaves a doubt, that the Nepaulese must be taught another and severe lesson.

AGRA.—The Head-Quarters of the 4th Battalion of Artillery at present at Agra, will we learn, positively move from this on the ensuing relief, and will be replaced by a Battalion from Kurnal.

Nothing of the usual Line Relief has, it is said, been yet determined on, as it must be modified by the reports from Affghanistan and the movements of the Nepaulese.

A meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, as the language of Masonry has it will take place on Friday the 5th instant, at which the Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the N. W. P will be present. On this occasion, to use the same phraseology, the Grand Lodge will be opened and worked. The Dinner—the chief business of the evening—will be exclusive, none but the Fraternity being admitted to partake of it. This is very inhospitable, besides being a clear infringement of the prescriptive privilege of Masons to entertain their friends at their own expense, and that of the very useful Society they compose.

Major General Fast is, we are sorry to learn, dangerously ill from inflammation of the lungs. He is now at Mussoorie, whether he hastened on the commencement of his illness.

The half yearly meeting of the Bank is, we see, advertised for the 1st of August. The notice, which contains a proposal regarding Trustees, will be found in the usual column.

ALLAHABAD.—MEMO.—On the 23rd instant, a party of prisoners for life, while at work in a sentenced garden in the City, taking advantage of the more than usually inactive careless guard, made an attempt to escape, and would probably have effected their object, had not some villagers come to the rescue. One of the prisoners got possesion of the Duffedar's sword with which he killed him on the spot, another seized a sword from a Burkundze and a third got a musket belonging to one of the Nujeebs—seven or eight then ran off followed at a distance by a part of the guard. The men did not yield without resistance, one was shot by a Nujeeb, two were killed with sabres and sticks, and others wounded, some of whom will in all probability be hanged. Thus through the extreme carelessness of the guard have four lives been sacrificed. The propriety of arming the Police with swords is very questionable—what has already been stated, coupled with other circumstances of a like kind shews that swords in the hands of men afraid or unable to use them are easily, and frequently turned against themselves.

On Sunday last, at a fair here, an affray took place in which one of the police peons was killed with his own sword, which had been wrested from him The offending party in this case was a body of Sepoys belonging to the 68th Regiment, between whom and the Police an angry feeling has existed for some time, arising from some of the former having been convinced of disreputable proceedings in the Town. An affray was expected at the fair, and had the sepoys, consequent on the intimation given by the Magistrate to the Commanding officer, been confined to the lines it could not have happened—although precautions were taken by the Military authorities they did not prove sufficient—the time between roll calling enabled the party to reach the fair and return to their lines without being missed. In addition to the fatal case, three men were wounded severely, and several slightly. As the assault took which place bewteen 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. by time most of the people, as well as the police had left the fair, there has been difficulty in convicting the aggressors, but some of the sepoys have been made over to the Sessions Judge for trial. It is very generally reported that the sepoys who were seized by the police and made over for punishment for creating a disturbance in the town were upbraided by one or two of their officers for not being able to resist the police men this is scarcely to be credited, yet those who remember the example set to the soldiers by the night disturbances made by officers in the Town last year, incline to believe it—a speedy relief of the 68th Regiment will prove the only preventive of farther disturbances—and the Magistrate will probably recommend such a step, for he must know that his police men are quite unfit to restrain sepoys bent on revenge.

From the Delhi Gazette, June 31.

Our letters from Cabul reach to the 16th ultimo, they give us a few items of intelligence; among others, that of the safe return of the Troops under Sir Willoughby Cotton. There was some prospect of the latter part of their Journey being enlivened with an adventure or two; for just as the Troops had *debauched* from the narrow pass near Jugdallah some firing was heard, which it was soon discovered, proceeded from a party of Affghans who had posted themselves upon the highlands with the intention it is supposed, of making an attempt upon the baggage, and in the mean time, apparently for the purpose of keeping their hands in practice, were amusing themselves with picking down Captain A. Abbot's spare horses Captain A. not at all inclined to bear his losses patiently, unlimbered, and with the second shrapnell knocked over some five or six of the Affghans, who, taken by surprise at the unexpected shower of grape, would not wait for a second; but were very soon out of sight and did not again present themselves. Lady Sale and family had arrived safely.

A letter just received says:—

"Some arrangements are being made at Kujyah for attacking Uzees Khan who with 500 menis somewhere about Jugdallah looking out for an opportunity of laying his fingers on the Treasure coming up under the 2d Cavalry and 37th N. I. Some of his men were knocked over the other day by Shrapnell from Abbott's Guns. It is certain that the Dost's family arrived at Bamian and a traveller from Bokhara says, the Chief and two of his sons have been murdered. The recruits of the 42d and 43d remain at Ghuznee for the present."

Shah Soojah, it is said, cannot muster a hundred Affghans on whom he could depend to go after Uzees Khan. This does not say much for the chance of the Army being withdrawn. In fact those who are supposed to know any thing of the state of the country, *for example*, Sir Alexander Burnes and others, are reported to laugh at the bare idea of the withdrawal of the Troops, while a reinforcement to those now there, is much looked for; the weakened state of the Army the heavy duties they are called upon to perform, and the probability of fresh work being carved out for them, imperatively demand the consideration of Government.

No carriage of any kind is procurable for the conveyance of Troops.

Our late accounts from Candahar lead us to believe that the Guilzees are in a very disturbed state and much inclined to try their chance with us. From the following extract of a letter, it will be seen that the malcontents muster in formidable numbers There is no doubt of their suffering for their temerity, and in spite of ourselves, we fear the severest measures must be adopted to secure the peace, and what is of most importance, at the present juncture—the possession of the country. We sincerely hope General Nott may have, at last, an opportunity of distinguishing himself, even though the present may be but an "inglorious warfare.

"Captain Taylor and Walker who left Kundahar to attack some Ghiljes have had a narrow escape from being chapaoed themselves for the Ghiljis instead of mustering 400 Rabble as officially stated by the Political Agent, Major Leech, muster upwards of 8000. Taylor & Walker managed to get off with their men to Khelat-i-Ghiljie where they were fortunately met by Codrington with 250 Infantry and have taken up a position at that place.

The following Troops under Genl. Nott are to assemble at Kelat-i-Ghiljie to commence operations against the Ghiljies. The 43d and a wing of the 16th, a corps of the Shah's Infantry, the Shah's First and Second Cavalry, a Ressalah of Skinner's Horse, 2 of Alexander's do., 6 Guns of Horse Artillery and two eighteen pounders. There will also be Codringtou's detail of 250 sepoys who were proceeding to Cabul.

MEERUT.—A Court of enquiry assembled on the 25th ultimo at the Quarters of Colonel Richmond,, 33d N. I. by special instructions from Head Quarters conveyed in a letter to the Major General Commanding the Meerut Division, to investigate the cause why certain men were passed over for promotion in the 19th Native Infantry. It is understood that Col. William-on's reasons for so doing have been approved by the court. A good deal of sickness prevails among the European troops. There is a report of Corps removing from Meerut, in October, the destination is not known but it is supposed to be Affghanistan. One of the Commandants, *on dit*, got a hint from the General that the present season is one of relaxation, and the evening drills of the three Native Regiments have been discontinued. Captain D. Thompson Asst. Adjt. General has left for the Hills, Captain McAdam 33d N. I. is to act for him. Brigade Major Cheape is about to leave also and Brevet Captain Burroughs 17th N. I. acts for him during his absence. The Station has been visited by the same storms as have prevailed here, and the weather is much the same as at Delhi.

A serious affray took place on the night of the 28th May, in the Suddur Bazar the origin of which has not been properly ascertained but the consequences, are sufficiently evident in the serious injuries sustained by several men of the 16th Lancers, two of whom are in a dangerous state in the Irospital of their Regiment. The Donation of 6 months Batta presented to the Regiments of the Army of the Indus was paid to H. M. 16th Lancers on the 29th ultimo and was very acceptable to all classes.

No hot winds, Cholera raging to a considerable extent in the City.

Orders daily expected for all the Regiments in quarters to hold themselves in readiness for active service during the ensuing cold season.

MUSSOORIE.—Heavy rains have already fallen. Captain Tebbs 33d Native Infantry, has met with a severe accident from a fall from his pony.

HURDWAR.—A considerable number of horses, about 5000 were brought to the fair this year, and contrary to all expectation met with a ready sale.

The Superintendent of the Company's Stud made a show of purchasing, but afterwards withdrew from the market. About 460 animals found their way to the Court of Lucknow, 100 were purchased for the Delhi Badshaw. The highest price realized were from 1000 to 1100 rupees.

Toorkies rather scarce, and no wonder when such extravagant price are given for them in Affghanistan.

It is not an unapt remark that wherever the English go in the continent of Europe, they cause a general rise in prices by the extravagant manner in which some of them expend their cash. It appears that the members of the Army of the Indus are determined to keep up the continental character of their nation. As an instance, puting aside grain and other necessaries of life, which have risen 2 and 300 per cent. we have heard it stated that 250 Rs. have been given at Kabul for Russian skins which were positively sold at Delhi and the Upper Provinces of Hindostan generally from 18 to 40 Rupees."

ALLAHAB.—The "Matabangah" Accommodation Boat left Calcutta on the 9th ultimo, and may be expected at Allahabad on the 4th instant.

We have to announce the demise on the 21st. of Juswunt Singh, Rajah of Nabah, one of the protected Sieikh Chiefs.

We are happy to add that no Suttee took place, although several of the Ranees expressed a desire to burn; everything is stated to have been conducted with the greatest regularity, and the whole country remains perfectly quiet.

The late Chief is succeeded by his youngest and only son Guj Inder Singh, about 17 years old, who is well spoken of and likely to prove a far better man than his Father.

MADRAS.

ACCIDENT IN CROSSING THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

It is with feelings of much regret that we announce a lamentable accident which has just occurred at Madras, attended with great personal injury to many unfortunate individuals, though as yet, so far as we have heard, with but one loss of life.—On Monday afternoon the 33d Regiment Native Infantry (or certain Companies of that corps) were crossing the Suspension Bridge at Chintandripett on their way to escort His Highness the NABOB and take part in the customary procession to his father's tomb, when one of the great suspension chains at the eastern end of the bridge gave way, precipitating the road-way and the concourse of persons then upon it—about a company and a half of sepoys—into the stream below.—The crash must have been tremendous, and great personal injury sustained by many;—we here that the lamentable number of 1 Subadar, 4 Havildars and 26 men were severely hurt and bruized, and several more slightly injured;—indeed, had not the elevation of the bridge above the water been so small, and the water itself so shallow, the accident would have been attended with great loss of life.

We have since the accident, examined the bridge, and ascertained the cause of its failure. The part, which gave way, was the links of the eastern suspension chain, where they pass over the friction roller of the north eastern pier. Two of the three links have snapped across, and on examining the fracture it is evident that both, but one more especially, has for a long time been in a defective state, having a crack extending almost through it.—Indeed it seems to us that the bridge has, at some former period, experienced a powerful strain which had partially cracked these links, weakening them so far, that the pressure of the crowd on Monday at once tore away the remaining fibres and occasioned the whole fabric to give way. It is a fact of some importance, and one perhaps not very generally known, that a concourse of people is one of the greatest loads which can be imposed upon any structure, since it brings a vast weight within a narrow compass, and that the strain is especially severe in the case of a body of military marching in regular order—no bridge or other structure ought therefore to be exposed to this severe trial, unless its strength and security be undoubted. We may here observe that one of the few occasions, on which we have known an English Suspension Bridge to fail, was about ten years ago at Morpeth in Northumberland, when exposed to a somewhat similar strain to the one in question, being crowded by persons returning from a fair. On two other occasions, where Suspension Bridges at Home have given way it has been during the passage of troops in a regular march over them,—we allude to the Bridges at Broughton and Montrose. The severe strain or vibration, occasioned by the measured tread of a body of military, is indeed so trying to these structures, that it is considered by Engineers that they will in this case bear but *one eighth* part of the weight they might be otherwise safely loaded with.

On examining the construction of the Chintandripett Iron Bridge, we are disposed to think it originally too slight for exposure to the casualties of a crowded thorough-fare, like that in which it has been erected. The principal question is now however, how the mischief which has occurred can best be remedied, and a recurrence of similar evils prevented. On this subject we would beg to offer a few suggestions. The whole iron work of the bridge, and the bedding of the suspension chains at each extremity, will require a careful examination, and, should any part be found defective, it must of course be renewed. The links passing over the friction rollers, and sustaining the whole weight of the bridge, should in our opinion be replaced altogether by others made of the best quality of wrought iron, and these parts of the structure should also be subjected to periodical examination. Having thus provided for the strength and permanence of the structure the next point will be to reduce the strain upon it, and, as far as possible, to regulate it within a given safe amount.

With this view we would suggest that a new and lighter roadway be substituted for the present one, and also that its breadth be reduced, which would have the effect not only of much reducing the permanent stress, but also the practicability of throwing, as on the late occasion, any extraordinary strain upon the structure, and thus be the most effectual guarantee for its future safety. With these precautions we have little doubt that the iron bridge may again be rendered a very useful structure, though there is one other mode by which additional strength, if considered necessary, might easily be given. The present roadway, if we recollect rightly, was perfectly level—in making a new one it would be easy, by shortening the middle suspension rods, to give it a slight convexity, so as to assume, together with the figure, something of the strength and permanence of an arch. This plan is generally adopted in the suspension bridges we have seen in Europe, and is well calculated to obviate some of the inherens weaknees of the suspension principle.

We have just been favoured with the following letter, which will be to embrace a more detailed account of the accident than could be obtained at the time our visit to the spot. We regret however to know that the writer has taken too favourable a view of the results of the accident. The one death we have mentioned above occurred during last night, from the effect of injuries received.

"The 33d Regiment, on route to attend on H. H. the Nabob, (who according to custom went yesterday to visit the Tomb of his Ancestors) adopted the Suspension Bridge as the most direct road to Triplicane.

"Major Campbell, Captain Hutchings and Lieutenant Ogilvie were leading in advance of the Regiment and the Drummers, Grenadiers &c. passed over safely as did also nearly the whole of the 1st Company. The Second Company were in the act of crossing, when the Eastern Chain on the North side of the Bridge gave way and the whole party, about 100 or 120 men, were thrown in one mingled mass into the water below. It is stated that, owing to want of breadth, the *Sections* of Companies on reaching the Bridge were forced to break off certain files, and thus, though the regular marching place might have been disturbed, still there is no doubt that the body thus rendered, more compact, and the whole generally in *uniform* motion, a great oscillation must have occurred and the momentum tendered too violent for almost ANY Suspension Bridge of 100 feet span. But besides this it now appears that one of the double Chains of links on the fractured side was defective, for of the two broken links one has evidently been for a long time injured, *two thirds* nearly of its vertical section being rust eaten at the severed part and the remainder presenting the appearance of Cast Iron.—Unfortunately this defective link was situated *next* to those passing over the Suspension Columns, and consequently at the very point where the tension is at all times greatest, but more particularly whenever the slightest vibration occurs. In England, (and in Europe generally I fancy) Troops are not allowed to march in regular pace over Suspension Bridges, for the Broughton Bridge, soon after its first completion, was ruined exactly as the one at Madras, by a party of Soldiers marching over it, and it is a standing Rule to prevent such fatal vibration by ordering Soldiers to go over like other folks. It is indeed a providential occurrence that no lives were lost nor a limb injured, for had not the narrowness of the roadway obliged the Officers who were riding to go either in front or in rear of their Companies, it is probable that a horse or two in the fallen crowd would have caused death to some or at least serious injury to many. Again, had the Men's Bayonets been fixed, there must have been many Casualties. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the manifest violence with which the Bridge must have oscillated both before and at the moment of falling (for the suspension rods at the North end attached to the still standing chains and platforms of the *West* side of the bridge are strangely curved and bent) not the slighest injury has been done to the masonry work of the abutments and tunnels. Not a crack is visible; and this certainly reflects great credit on the Executive Department at the Presidency. From a casual view this morning I should think the bridge might be restored for about 600 Rupees, though it must be confessed that a great deal of the iron work has been injured, and will need to be re-hammer'd, some new cast iron posts obtained, and a small part of the timber replaced by fresh material. All things considered, as there can be no danger to any Masonry Bridge in such a position (for the extensive openings round the Island will ever prevent any sudden rush of water attacking it, should all the tanks above burst) it will, I think, be vastly better, and cheaper in the end to construct a permanent work there, and to erect the Suspension one close to ASHTON'S Shop."—*Spectator, June 3.*

RIGHTS OF INTERMENT.

We have received a letter from a Correspondent, impugning the decision of the Bishop of Madras on some late queries submitted to his Lordship, relative to the interment of persons not belonging to or recognising the Established Church, in the Government burial ground attached to our military stations. Although the subject is argued with acuteness by our correspondent, we must decline opening our columns to any discussion of the kind, the tone and spirit of which we altogether deprecate. We can perceive no god whatever which could result from the discussion, while it is not difficult to force much evil. To stir up or revive exclusive feelings or prejudices of any kind among the small body of Christians who are located in this country, would ill accord with the spirit of that Revelation by which we profess to regulate our conduct, while it would doubtless afford a ready weapon of attack to the numerous enemies of our faith.—*Ibid.*

A detail of the Body Guard, with the 33d Regiment N. I. under the Command of Major Campbell paraded within the Garden of Chepauk at half past 5 P. M. on Monday last, and from thence proceeded in procession to the Grand Mosque at Triplicane with *H. H. the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor* who paid his annual visit to the Tomb of his Brother the *Nabob Auzum Jah Bahadoor.*—*Herald, June 3*

A private of H. M. 55th Regiment maimed himself on Saturday by sending a bullet through one of his legs. He was amputated the same evening, but the operation was not followed by recovery, for he expired yesterday morning.—*Ibid.*

A bullock driver attached to the Gun Carriage Manufactory met with a fatal accident on Monday. Whilst the bullocks under his charge were drawing a cart to which they were attached, in the wood yard of the manufactory, they fell, and the poor man, by the sudden jerk thereby occasioned, was thrown beneath the wheels of the vehicle. He was instantly taken up and carried to Dr. Lane's where medical aid was administered, but to no purpose, as he was shortly numbered with the dead.—*Ibid.*

A case of elopement, which has occasioned no little stir amongst the native community, has been just reported to us. The following are the leading particulars.

Sinjaree Valoo Moodelly, son of the late Moorooga-pah Moodelly of Chintadrapettah, a well known arrack and betel contractor, ran away on the night of Thursday last with the widow of the late Rottala Kistnasawmy Chetty, who since the death of her husband has resided with her mother. The frail relict of the deceased Kistnasawmy thinking it well, we presume, to provide against all contingencies, took with her, on her departure from home, jewels to the value of 20,000 rupees, the greater part of which were not her own property. Justice speedily overtook the guilty pair. Two days after the elopement, the mother of the female delinquent lodged a complaint at the Town Police Office, in consequence of which a warrant for the apprehension of the parties was issued, but before it could be served Valoo and his companion surrendered themselves. After due examination by the Police Authorities the gallant lover was admitted to ball, and the heroine, divested of all her trinkets, secured in the Justices' jail. Subsequently through the entreaty of her friends, and on her promising to return with them to her own proper home, she was released from custody. We have not heard whether the matter is likely to furnish employment for the gentlemen of the long robe,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

but shall not be surprised to find that they get some nice picking out of it. That is an ill wind that blows no one any good.—*Ibid.*

The last accounts received from Arnee, we are happy to state, are of a more favourable character than those previously to hand. The cholera appeared to have spent its force, and had nearly vanished.—*Ibid.*

DAWK IMPROVEMENTS.

We cannot understand how it is that so great a difference should exist in the rate of going of Post Office runners, as is known to be the fact even almost in the same district. As a case in point, we shall instance the runners within the Jalnah range who lately carried some express despatches at the average rate of above six miles the hour, whilst those within the Hyderabad range have fallen short of four The Government with very proper consideration have we are happy to learn, rewarded the Jalnah runners for their exertions on the above occasion. Complaints frequently reach us regarding the delays of the Dawk between Madras and Jalnah-which distance might well, we think be accomplished in six days, whilst now the Dawk is never under seven in its transit, and until the arrival of the present Resident at Hyderabad, the Madras Dawk rarely came in under eight or nine, so at any rate the state of things is improving, tho' the Mail Contractors might evidently be made to do more than they at present accomplish. These gentry are too, shamefully neglectful in the performance of their duty, as is shewn by the fact of several English letters by the last Overland, which were in transit to Calcutta by an *express*, having been carried some sixty miles beyond Jalnah and brought back to that Station several days afterwards. This, it is to be hoped and may be expected, will cause a stir in the City of Palaces, as affecting the interests of the Ditchers, who are always sufficiently alive to what concerns themselves, however selfishly indifferent to the interests of the rest of India.—*United Service Gazette, June 2.*

NORTHERN ARCOT.

A correspondent in Northern Arcot writes as follows:—

"It is rumoured that the Nazarum Zemindary in Northern Arcot is to be attached by the Collector; at present there is no produce on the Estate and if the Collector entertain any establishment on account of the attachment such will only cause a needless expense on the Zemindary as no returns can be expected before August or September. when there will be some produce. The Ancestor's of this unfortunate Zemindar are said to have rendered good service to the State, but the recollection of this, you see had not affected the *stern* decision of the Revenue authorities in the present instance, and how is it, ask we, that in almost every case of a Zemindaree falling under the managment of these gentlemen, the receipts are found insufficient to cover demands, the arrears of *Peshcush* accumulate and eventually the estate goes to the Dogs or D——l whichever you please to term it? surely this shews that the expense charged by the Company's Servants must be unreasonably high or that the Landrent must be far beyond the real average value of the property!"—*Ibid.*

BELLARY

We learn from Bellary that a severe thunder storm occurred there on the 23d ultimo and which may be regarded as the commencement of the rains. The storm began at about 11 P.M and was at its height at midnight, the thunder and lightning being most awful and incessant, attended by a heavy fall of rain. The house rented by Lieutenant Fraser, 5th Light Cavalry was struck by the electric fluid and a good deal damaged. The lightning seems to have struck it at the East end which was shattered in several places; its force then apparently divided, one portion as if attracted by a window on the left which it shivered to splinters; it then turned upwards to the roof, whence it sent down a shower of broken rafters and cross beams some of which fell on a bedstead which happened fortunately to be unoccupied, Mr. Fraser and his family were absent at Bangalore. The other portion pursued a straight course making its way Eastward through an opposite wall of hewn granite, the house having been in former days a Choultry. The stones bear the mark of the lightning's progress, for it literally ploughed its way along, 'till it found a passage through an interstice, merely breaking away the mortar. Most fortunate was it that the thatched roof of the building did not take fire, or the entire dwelling and its furniture would have probably been consumed. Another circumstance too may be looked upon as most providential, viz. that two men who were left in charge of the property with directions to sleep in the house, thought proper on that particular night to sleep in one of the out-houses, thereby thus escaped injury. The Officers of the 5th Cavalry, were to give the late Commandant of the Division, Major General Wilson C.B a farewell party on the 29th ultimo.—*Ibid.*

KURNOOL.

We believe that we a short time since noticed a very atrocious murder in that Kurnool country, the two perpetrators whereof were take. The particulars of their trial we know not, but a Correspondent mentions that one of the wretches was executed on the 24th ultimo, in a conspicuous situation near the new Pettah. The Commissioner is now out in the District employed in Jumma Bundee, accompanied by Dr. Campbell. We are informed, and hope it may prove correct, that the Commissioner has reported to Head Quarters that he no longer requires the Services of the 39th Native Infantry and Troop of the 5th Cavalry at present at Kurnool. A rumour was prevalent at the Station that the 39th N I and a portion of the Troops from Bellary would proceed immediately in pursuit of plunderers, said to be, just now committing depredations in the Southern Mahratta Country. Our Correspondent in that quarter must however be much to blame in such case, for not a line have we had from any station thereabouts, so we cannot help thinking that the rumour owes its origin to Bazaar *chup* at Kurnool, rather than any thing substantial in the way of maranding.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

DEATH OF COLONEL PEDDIE.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel Peddie of the 90th L. I. at Nuwera Ellia on Saturday last the 23d instant.—*Observer, May 25.*

MR. WAGHORN.

A letter from this gentleman's firm, and dated Alexandria 18th April, informs us that he left for England on the 22d March with the view of rendering his Agency more efficient at all points, and particularly for the purpose of establishing Steamers on the Nile, and laying a regular and independent line of Couriers through France from Marseilles to St. Valery direct, for the conveyance of his Mails &c. —*Ibid.*

SUPREME COURT.

The report of an interesting case of Appeal will be found in a preceding column to-day. To our unprofessional ears it sounds rather novel to hear it laid down by the Supreme Court, that proceedings may take place in a District Court against which no appeal lies. Mr. Justice HILLEBRAND has not favoured the public with any authorities either from Law, Charter or Precedent in support of his decision, so that we are at a loss to discover on what grounds, excepting custom it was based. His Lordship's opinion appears to us to be at variance with Sir C. Marshall's, who in his "Judgments of the Supreme Court" when treating of Appeal, after reciting the 31st and 35th Clauses of the Charter, says "These very general terms would make it difficult to imagine any decree or order, interlocutory or final, against which an appeal would not lie." And subsequently declares that the right of appeal could not have been taken away, by any order of court.

The mode in which the appeal was in the first instance disallowed on the mere intimation of the Acting Queen's Advocate and without an inspection of any of the documents on the part of the Judge, does not coincide with our ideas of the manner in which the business of the Supreme Court should be conducted; nor can we reconcile the extraordinary discrepancy between the Order disallowing the Appeal which declares that it was made "on reading the letter of the District Judge &c. *and the petition of Appeal*" with the subsequent acknowledgement of Mr. Justice Hillebrand that he had read neither the case *nor the petition of Appeal when he made the order.*—These things we respectfully say we do not understand.

It will give general satisfaction to our readers to hear that the Case to which this appeal refers—(respecting the accusation of the Bhudist Priest against the Native Missionary at Mattelle) has been disallowed by the Queen's Advocate for want of evidence to support it. The case itself we shall take another opportunity of calling attention to.—*Ibid.*

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The indignant tone which pervades the letter of our "sincere well wisher" A *Burgher* renders it, if not instructive, to say the least highly amusing. The crime of connecting the *affix* of "Esquire" with the names of the *European* Directors of the Joint Stock Company, while their *Burghar* compeers have theirs denuded of their fair proportions at one end, and (according to our correspondent) dishonoured with the *prefix* of *Mister*, at the other, is awful in the extreme—worse than the Sailor's plan of lengthening his blanket by cutting a piece off the lower part and sewing it to the upper; and if our angry friend will only propose, we are willing to second the motion, that the perpetrator be immediately, and without benefit of Clergy, punished by "tarring, feathering and tossing in a Blanket!" We hope however that our Correspondent's nice feelings will not suffer excessively when we inform him that the *vile unprincipled criminal* who unsquired such "distinguished" members of the "Public service" as Messrs. Gration Sansoni, &c. is "a monkey of one face" with himself, that is to say A *Burgher*!!! Yes! strange it may seem, but true it is, as we understand that the list of directors was furnished by one of that body, A *Burgher*, with all those "invidious distinctions" made by him which have excited our correspondent's wrath; and the Editor of the *Observer* must be supposed to be very broad-shouldered indeed if he is to bear the brunt and blame of all that issues from his Printing Office! If the list had been sent in with "Mynheer" prefixed to the names of Messrs. Prins and Ebert, and "Signior" placed before that of Mr. Sansoni, we would not have altered it. Had the framing of the list been left to us we honestly confess we would not have attached "Esquire" to the names of the Burgher and Native Directors, but neither would we have designated our own countrymen "Knights Attendants" as the word signifies. In the one case the appellation is supremely ridiculous and in the other tho' custom has given its sanction to such a procedure—yet like many bad customs, the sooner it is abolished the better. Mr. in all cases is the best word to use. But really the matter is of very little importance. If the gentlemen mentioned by A *Burgher* do hold "distinguished posts in the public service," their position in Society, cannot be materially altered by the honorary distinctions conferred on or withheld from them, in the Agricultural Joint Stock Company's Deed of Settlement.

In regard to our correspondent's promise that we shall "hear from him again," as his and his Countrymen's "sincere well wisher" we shall be always glad to receive and insert any communication of a really important nature; but on "this subject" enough has been said already, considering that "*the least said the sooner mended.*"

N. B.—In disguising his hand our Correspondent *learned in the law* had no occasion to spell badly at the same time.—*Ibid.*

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.

The Wesleyan Missionaries having kindly placed their Chapel in the Fort at the disposal of the Scotch Presbyterians of Colombo, Mr. MacVicar, the Minister who came out recently, preached an excellent Gospel Sermon to a large and respectable congregation at 11 o'clock yesterday. This is an era in the history of Ceylon, Mr. MacVicar's advent giving almost every denomination of Orthodox Christians its representative in the land of our adoption. Our prayer is that by whatever name they are known many Ministers of similar Christian and scholastic attainments, and with equally enlarged and liberal views as those possessed by him who yesterday commenced his important work, may continue to arrive amongst us. We cannot have too many. The harvest is very great and labourers very few. To persons so much attached to their country as the Scotch, it must have been peculiarly gratifying to behold worship conducted in the simple style which they had been accustomed, and it must have awakened pleasing associations in many bosoms to hear the old but literal version of the Psalms sung to the tune of "Old hundred" and other melodies which from the days of the Covenanters until now have made vocal the kirks, the hills and glens of their fatherland. Mr. MacVicar's language is choice and his emphasis correct and well laid on—his accent slightly Scotch. He read his Sermon, which we trust he will not do in future. We know it is the *exception* not the *rule* among his whilome compeers to pursue this course; and even if the contrary were the case, we consider it like the determination of the strict Presbyterians yesterday *to sit whil singing*—much more "honoured in the breach" than the observances." However, we conclude by congratulating the Colony on the acquisition of one more zealous and right minded soldier of the Cross, and most heartily do we wish him God speed and abundant success in the field on which he has entered!—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

COURT ANECDOTE—ROYAL COURTSHIPS.

It is not easy to say why *Court* anecdotes should appear in the *Literary Gazette*, instead of the fashionable columns of the *Morning Post*, the Court news of the other papers, or the columns of the *Court Journal*, or *Court Gazette*; the proper authorities for much that does happen about the Court, and much more that does not. It can only be to furnish matter for some future memoir-writer, and thus, is it were, anticipate, instead of review facts, of such universal and popular interest! Well, as we hear, our young and gracious Queen has, from her lofty station in the world, been of late rather curiously embarrassed for a lady under her peculiar circumstances. It became necessary for her to indicate her preference for Prince Albert sufficiently to make him acquainted with the Royal partiality, and so put affairs in train for the arrangements, which we now officially know are in progress. This was a *delicate* task, but the Queen acquainted herself of it with equal *delicacy* and tact. At one of the palace balls she took occasion to present Prince Albert with her boquet, and the hint was not lost on the gallant German. His close uniform, buttoned up to the throat, did not admit of his placing the Persian-like gift where it would be most honoured; and he immediately drew his penknife and ript a slit in his dress, nearest his heart, where he gracefully deposited the happy omen? Again, to announce the projected union to the Privy Council was an easy duty to that of intimating it to the principal party concerned; and we understand, that here also, our Sovereign Lady displayed unusual presence of mind and female ingenuity. The Prince was expressing the grateful sense he entertained of his reception in England, and the delight he had experienced from the kind attentions shown to him during his stay, when the Queen naturally put the question upon which their future fates so much depended—"*If your Highness is pleased with the country, would you wish to remain in it?*" Who can doubt the reply? And thus it is, according to the accounts which descend from the perfumed atmosphere of royalty, even to the lowly haunts of literature, that reigning Queens are wooed and wedded!!—*Literary Gazette.*

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, FEB. 12.

The Queen v. Peel and others.

The defendant, Mr. Peel, is a son of Sir Robert Peel, and is now a scholar at Harrow School and the other defendants, about 20 in number, are school-fellows of the same establishment, and the indictment charged them with having riotously and tumultously assembled at Harrow upon the 13th, 14th, and 15th of June last.

Mr. Ballantine having stated the nature of the charge in his general manner.

Lord Denman, smiling, said, he observed that this was a proceeding against schoolboys for breaking windows, and he thought that such a subject might better be arranged out of court.

Sir W. Follett (who appeared with Mr C. Phillips and Mr. Bodkin for the defendants) stated, that from the very commencement of the proceedings the defendants had offered to pay liberally for any damage which had been done. It appeared, however, that the object of the prosecutors was to procure something besides compensation.

Lord Denman said, he thought that some one gentleman could ascertain the proper sum to be given, without having the whole story submitted to a jury.

The Attorney General (who appeared with Mr. Ballantine for the prosecution) said that Mr. Mosse, the prosecutor, had felt it to be his duty to bring forward the case, and he thought there might be difficulty in having it properly decided by an individual.

Lord Denman said, that if the parties would leave it to himself, he thought he should have no great difficulty in deciding it.

Mr. W. Follett said, that the gentlemen by whom he was instructed would be happy to leave the matter to the judgment of his Lordship, the judgment to be given either in public or in private. His clients had certainly great objection to submitting to the payment of costs, which had been incurred in consequence of the manner in which the proceedings had been conducted. But they were so far from having any objection to pay for any injury done to the prosecutor's premises, that although the extent of that injury was estimated at about 5l by the defendants, and at no higher a sum than 15l. by the prosecutor himself, yet the defendants were ready to give him 10l.

After some short conversation between the counsel on both sides.

Lord Denman suggested that the prosecutor should receive 15l as a compensation for the injury which he had received, and this proposition was agreed to by all the parties; after which.

The jury returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty' for all the defendants.

The Attorney-General then rose and said, that although the conduct of these young gentlemen could not be justified in law, yet he wished to declare that there was no imputation whatever upon their characters or honour.

This declaration made with great seriousness, produced a good deal of amusement, and.

Mr. Phillips, pointing to a white-headed little boy, who sat in the seat of the Queen's counsel, and who seemed not more than eight or nine years old, and who was one of the 'riotous and tumultuous' individuals in question, observed. It must, of course, be highly satisfactory to know that there is no imputation upon the honour of that gentlemen."

The young rioters with a parcel of juvenile witnesses who were in attendance, immediately after left the court.'—*Times Feb. 13.*

THE CONFESSION.

BY THE LATE L. E. L.

Forgive, forgive those gushing tears,
Forgive the yielding strain?
You do not know the long, long years,
I have tried, and not in vain,
Till now, to hide my secret heart,
Beneath a careless brow;
But since the time has come to part.
How can I hide it now?
You think me forward in my love,
My sex's pride forget,
Alas! how hard, how oft I strove,
Against my hapless lot.
I am not false,—I am not [illegible],
My fated hour is nigh [illegible],
I'd perish were my love untold—
And now, 'tis told, I die,

The Earl of Eniskillen after many months of suffering, breathed last at his residence, Florence Court, in the county of Fermanagh, on the morning of Tuesday. The noble Lord is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son Lord Cole, whose elevation to his present rank will create a vacancy in the representation of Fermanagh, of which he has been member since 1834

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The Goldsmiths, Company has liberally voted 100*l.* as a donation to this institution.

STIRLINGSHIRE.—It was with much regret we learned the sudden illness of Lord Abercromby, who on Thursday last was seized with apoplexy. It is said that there exists but slight hopes of his long surviving; and as the present member for the country will, in case of his father's demise, be called to the upper house, we trust the Conservatives in that important country will bestir themselves in time, and add another victory to those which have recently been achieved in Perthshire and elsewhere. We can assure them their enemies are on the alert, and will, no doubt, bring into vigorous exercise the whole of their energies. The emancipation of Stirlingshire at the present juncture would be a stroke of the last importance, and one which would tell with fearful effect upon the Pro-Popish Owenite Administration.—*Glasgow Courier.*

MURDER IN STIRLING.—There is good reason for believing that a man of the name of Harroway, a miner in New Sauchie, had, on the afternoon of Sabbath last, under the influence of passion, in consequence of some family disagreement, murdered his own sister, by giving her several blows on the head with a poker, and otherwise maltreating her. The unfortunate woman is said to have lived only a short time after the injuries had been received. The offender has been apprehended, and the civil authorities are at present engaged in investigating the case. A stranger, who for some time past had been working on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and had come to Stirling last Saturday night, having been attacked by some ruffians in the outskirts of the town, was so severely abused that he died on Monday morning. Several persons are in custody on suspicion.—*Stirling paper.*

On Wednesday evening James Qualy, a private in the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade, stationed at Windsor, retired to his room alone, where he took off the whole of his clothes, with the exception of his trousers. He then loaded his rifle, tied his bootlace to the trigger, and fastened one end by means of a noose to his right foot, and laying down in bed, placed the muzzle of his gun to his heart and fired. In consequence, however, of the awkward position in which he lay the muzzle was moved lower down, and the ball entered some inches below the region of the heart, passing completely through his body, lacerating his kidneys, and coming out at his back between his shoulders. Upon hearing the report, two of the privates in the same regiment were attracted to the spot, and they entered just in to prevent his putting an end to his sufferings with a razor, which it appeared he had secreted under the pillow of his bed for that purpose, should his first attempt have failed. Under his bed, in which the ball was afterwards found, were likewise discovered nine ball cartridges. He had been in the regiment about eight years, and is about 26 years of age. Upon being questioned as to the cause of his rash y committing such an act he gave as a reason that he was tired of the army, and wanted to leave the regiment. It appears that he had lately been subjected to extra drill in consequence of neglecting some portion of his military duties. It was not expected that he could survive through the night.—*Evening paper.*

WESTERN EYE DISPENSARY.—A concert for the benefit of this excellent institution was given last evening at the Hanover square-rooms, which we were happy to observe was exceedingly well patronized. The professional services of Mrs. A. Toulmin. Miss Woodyatt, Miss Bruce, Miss Darby, Miss Masson, Miss Rainforth, Signor Begrez, Mr. Stretton, Signor Borrani, Mr. H. Gear, Mr. W. Harrison, Signor Brizzi, in addition to those of Madame Maunitz, Mr. Richardson Mr. Klagrove, and Mr. Chatterton, were put into successful operation, and the audience appeared to derive much gratification from the entertainments. A Swiss air by Mrs. Toulmin; Haydn's canzonet, "My Mother bids me bind my Hair," by Miss Rainforth; and Shield's ballad of "The Thorn," by Harrison, elicited unanimous demands for their repetition, and the various instrumental performances did not fail to draw forth warm demonstrations of approval. The only drawback of the evening was a somewhat abortive attempt on the part of Mr. A. Sola to sing the buffo aria form *La Cenerentola*, "Miei Rampoli."

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY A. WILLARD, No. 5, FORBES STREET.